

PRAYER

Grant us, O Lord, the grace to bear
The little prick big thorn,
The heavy word that seems unfair,
The feat which makes our weakness plain.
The darling plan of fortune,
The careless touch upon our pain,
The slight we have not earned,
The snap of care, dear Lord, today,
Lest all these fretting things
Make needless grief. Oh give, we pray,
The heart that trusts and sings.
—ELIZABETH L. GIBBS

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The Louisville License Board on Monday last granted a license to a whiskey dealer to open a saloon in the house made well-nigh historic as the residence of Mrs. Wiggs, of the Cabbage Patch. And this was done, so 'tis said, with the consent of "Mrs. Wiggs" herself. Quite a storm of indignation has been aroused by this action, and with reason.

The failure in Cleveland, Ohio, of the brokerage firm of Denison, Prior & Co., has revealed a mass of rottenness not surprising to those who are familiar with those forms of legalized gambling which obtain in such dens.

An increase in the Louisville whiskey business is shown by the reports for the year just closed. This is not encouraging news to the great mass of people who stand for law, order and decency in our Kentucky state.

The violent wind storms of this week did much damage in our own state, and brought death and property loss to many in other sections of our country.

The wonderful fight for life and freedom made by Albert T. Patrick has reached another stage. The Governor of New York on Monday granted a reprieve to him until March 16. Even those who believe in Patrick's guilt cannot but admire the courage and pluck he has shown in his long legal fight.

There is an apparent division in our House of Lords (otherwise known as the U. S. Senate) over the question of supporting the President. That the people of the United States support him was somewhat emphasized last presidential election. But then the august senators have not yet learned that they are there to carry out the wishes of the people, more the pity.

Gen. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, will soon begin a fight in earnest on those States which have attempted to disfranchise the Negro. Great mass meetings are to be held at various points, to work up public sentiment, and the first of these will probably be in Cooper Union, in New York City.

The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the House Tuesday substantially as it came from the Ways and Means Committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco—25 per cent. of the Dingley rates.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, a millionaire merchant and a leader in the dry goods trade of the world, died at the Holland House, in New York city, after an illness extending over more than a week, beginning with a bad cold and developing quickly into pneumonia, which affected both lungs. Mr. Field, although seventy years of age, made a fight against the disease which the attending physicians pronounced as being braver and stronger than would have been expected of a man many years his junior.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

England is having her election troubles just now, and these are developing many surprising Liberal gains. The Labor agitators are all working with the Liberals, and good will of course follow the general stirring up.

There is but little change to report in the situation of political affairs in Russia. Though there is apparent quiet upon the surface yet there is still so much of discontent as to keep up a seething under this surface calm. What may be the outcome cannot be foretold.

All the members of the Workmen's Council in St. Petersburg have been arrested and the police claim to have found important documents and a cipher list. Agrarian disorders are again becoming pronounced in Russia.

A cable message from Egypt was received on Tuesday announcing the death in that country of Thomas J. Emery, a multimillionaire of Cincinnati.

The Morocco question is attracting general attention among the European powers now. Many persons in our own country think that the United States should not interfere, but that France and Germany should be allowed to settle the question between themselves, since they seem to be parties most interested.

History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

CHAPTER I.

In the month of December, 1860, the State of South Carolina passed the rash and fatal ordinance of Secession. This dark, ominous cloud of civil discord that arose in the South and gathered strength and blackness as it rolled northward, threatening soon to burst in a terrific storm of civil war, blood and carnage, and convulse this mighty Government from center to circumference—a war that was soon to stain hundreds of battlefields with the blood of many thousands of brave and good men from every part of our glorious Union. Early in the winter of 1861 all classes of our citizens in Central Kentucky became intensely interested in the question of the propriety of Kentucky's seceding and casting her fortune with the other Slave States, which had been, by excitement and forced elections, hurled out of the Union into the so-called Southern Confederacy, where slavery instead of freedom was to become the chief corner stone of this new national edifice.

In Central Kentucky, and especially in those counties bordering on the southern part of the "Bluegrass region," debates became decidedly warm and spirited. A small majority of the best citizens immediately took a firm and decided stand against secession and rebellion, while many whose love for the "divine" institution of African slavery assumed that peculiar cloak for treason called neutrality, and loudly denounced compromises instead of coercion; and many were from the first rebels at heart, who openly proclaimed on the streets of our towns their wicked and treasonable designs to destroy or divide this Union of States.

The winter passed. The mail fire of secession continued to rage. Active preparations for war were carried on in the seceded States. Union men were astonished at the inactivity of Buchanan's weak administration; while rebels rejoiced and exulted over the surrender of that brave and good man, Major Anderson, and his gallant little band of heroes at Fort Sumter. Rebel companies were drilling in Central and Southern Kentucky, and open, outspoken Union men were threatened with hanging or banishment. We began to think the time had come when we should put our old shot guns and trusty rifles, and instead of discussing secession meetings were called to consult us to the best methods of self protection.

The legendary by which the extreme Southern States were juggled out of the Union had so far proved a success. Only let it be granted that where thirteen or more parties have entered into a solemn contract with each other either of the parties can rightfully withdraw from the arrangement when he pleases without the consent of the others, and you can prove anything. Any man whose mind can be taught that, could be made believe anything, and the Southern people were carefully taught to believe it. They contended that while the States which chose to secede could not be rightfully coerced to remain in the Union, those States which chose to remain must be forced to secede. But the Confederate logicians in Kentucky hatched a new lie called neutrality, and declared that Kentucky should be neutral until the rebellion should become strong enough to swallow her at a mouthful. Governor Magoffin, whose sympathies were strong for the South, issued a proclamation calling for the organization of the State Militia, and also convening the Legislature to consider the crisis. The 22d of May, 1861, the Senate passed a resolution declaring "that Kentucky will never sever her connection with the National Government, nor take up arms for either belligerent." This resolution was lost in the House of Representatives by a large vote. The secessionists of Kentucky began to be alarmed, and their fears were not diminished when the result of the election held the first of July showed a majority for the Union candidates of more than fifty-five thousand votes; and Kentucky Union men began to take courage at the action of the President, and the hearty response by troops from the Northern States to his call for 75,000 three-months' men to meet the rebel army then gathered in Northern Virginia. And many believed the "sectional troubles" would soon blow over without the loss of much blood. Union home guards were organized in most counties along the Kentucky River and

throughout the north part of the State—probably the best move that could have been made at that time. But, as subsequent events proved, to have attempted to put down the rebellion with home guards and three-months' men was about as wise as to try to put out the flames of a burning building with a squirt gun. The writer had the honor to command one of these home guard companies in Estill County. We met twice a week, every man with rifle or shot-gun ready for any emergency, but principally to drill. The military display and general awkwardness of both rank and file on these occasions would have excited the profanity of a West Point general. But we had the best of raw material of which to make soldiers. These undisciplined companies contained brave and fearless men, accustomed to handling firearms from early boyhood. They were excellent marksmen, and only needed schooling and discipline to make them what most of them afterward proved, the best of soldiers.

Before the first of August, 1861, so many of these home guards were organized throughout the country, these would be Confederate soldiers who had begun to drill and bluster in our midst, began to think it would be more healthy a little further south, and in their attempt to join Zollicoffer's forces (then invading the State) many were gobbled up as prisoners by these undisciplined home guards, among them James B. Clay, son of the great statesman, who, with a large number of followers, were sent under guard to Louisville. Most of them took the oath of loyalty and were released. This invading army of rebels caused many of us to doubt the efficiency of our home organizations, lacking combined co-operation and discipline.

In August, 1861, Sidney M. Barnes, a lawyer gifted with more than ordinary talent as a speaker, and proprietor of the noted watering place "Estill Springs," near Irvine, Ky., addressed the citizens of Madison, Estill and some of the adjoining counties, at a series of meetings, principally held at the times and places where the home guards met to drill. He ably pointed out the many disadvantages under which we would labor, and the danger of the State being overrun by the rebel army, the necessity of being armed with guns of the same caliber, of uniform clothing, and of a more perfect organization, with some assurance of remuneration for our services. The Colonel humorously remarked: "Notwithstanding your bravery, which is undoubted, should the rebel army succeed in advancing this far, all you married men in the home guards will be sure to want to go home and see after Sally and the children."

On the 14th of September, 1861, a battalion muster of half a score of home guard companies met at Texas, in Madison County. The loyal citizens of the surrounding country came with well filled baskets of the choicest provisions the country could afford. A picnic of mammoth proportions was the result to which everybody was welcomed by the loyal, kind hearted women, who formed a large part of the great throng of people. Captains Powell and Wilson, who had partially formed two companies of three years' volunteers, were present with their new recruits, beating up for volunteers, and no less than four other parts of companies were represented by as many throngs, followed by drums and fife, appealing to the patriotism of the young men to take arms in defense of the best Government ever vouchsafed to man on earth. There are many survivors of the Eighth that dated their enrollment from that bright 14th of September, 1861, and became members of Companies B, C and H. The two former companies, under Powell and Wilson, had obtained their full quotas by the 22d, and on that day were given a beautiful feast by the good, old, loyal fathers and mothers of Station Camp, in Estill County, as a farewell token of their love to the "boys" and devotion to the cause of union and liberty. That long table extending half across Uncle Eb Wilson's pasture, loaded with rich and savory food, surrounded by kind mothers, sisters and sweethearts, insisting on us partaking of more when we had eat to repletion, was a scene and pleasure we often recalled to mind when on quarter rations "Away down south in Dixie." These two companies rendezvoused the 23d at Estill Springs, carrying with them

many good shot-guns and rifles "borrowed" from reluctant rebel owners. The new encampment was arrived principally by "looted guns" of all kinds and calibers.

The 26th September, Capt. R. Winbourn and myself left Estill Springs on a recruiting tour, each of us taking different routes, he going up the Kentucky River into Owsley County, and myself with a few recruits rode to the farm of Mr. Wills, where our first appointment to beat up for volunteers had been previously announced. The surrounding hills re-echoed the sound of our martial band, the music of which was not of the best, but the patriotic arrior being augmented by the rumored invasion of the State by the rebels under Zollicoffer, caused men, women and children to collect from all directions, some bearing large baskets filled with provisions, all with hearts full of love for our old flag and freedom. At 10 o'clock a. m. several hundreds of eager, expectant persons had assembled. The poor music was followed by an equally poor speech from the writer, and this was followed by loud and boisterous cheering. We hoisted our flag, headed by our three amateur musicians, playing their one and only tune, "Sally is the gal for me." As each recruit fell into the moving line loud cheers rent the air. In a short time we had about eighteen recruits, among them the brave and talented Lieut. W. B. Cox, who gave his life's blood as a sacrifice for human liberty on the battle field of Stone River. After partaking of a bountiful dinner, a picnic, we agreed to meet within two days, the 28th, at one Mr. Berryman's, where the bad speaking and music were again followed by a call for recruits. Several handsome young women took the flag and marched after the music, appealing to the young men to fall in and go fight for the best government on earth. These appeals were not in vain, as one boy said, "none but traitors or cowards could stand back now." Nor did the fearful, pleading eyes of fond and affectionate wives restrain husbands from enlisting. Here our numbers were increased to upwards of thirty. According to instructions from Col. Barnes, we proceeded to collect a sufficient number of guns from rebels and rebel sympathizers to arm each new recruit. Many laughable incidents occurred in thus collecting arms. I will recite only one of the many: One T—, near the Spout Spring, had openly and publicly swore that "no Lincolnite should ever take his rifle to Estill Springs unless he first received the one charge it contained. Knowing the truth of the old saying that "a barking dog doesn't bite," I went alone to his cabin door and demanded the loan of his gun. He first denied having one—with trembling limbs and husky voice he declared his brother in Clark had it. When told that was "too thin," and that no fooling would be permitted, he acknowledged that it was behind a wide board over the door, and told me to take it down, which I declined to do, telling him of his previous threat, and to hand it to me himself. This he did. With tears in his eyes he said, "Capt., take care of her, for she cost me twenty-five dollars, and I split rails at fifty cents a hundred to pay most of it." He was told if he conducted himself as a good, loyal citizen, he would receive his gun again. In justice to many of these men of whom guns were taken, be it said that they, like Mr. T—, proved to become Union men, and regained their reluctantly loaned property.

[To Be Continued.]

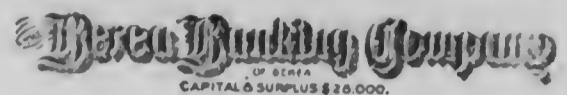
That Local Indifference.

Explorer—Could you direct me to the north pole?

Arctic Native—Yes. It's about five minutes' walk from here. I've never seen it myself, but I've been given to understand that some persons consider it a great curiosity.—[Judge.]

John Burns, President of the British Local Government Board, was re-elected by a majority of 1800.

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Berea, Ky. Jan. 4, '06.

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Please cut this out for future reference.

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Cashier.

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Our Prices are Never Matched.

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Brethren of the Burning Thirst

By OWEN KILDARE

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We were in Nick's, on Bayard street. Those who know the least about it or its like, would call it a "low drinking place," or "common resort."

"Nick's Dead House," and "The Morgue" were our names for the place—and we knew it pretty well.

We were there, not because we had any clubbable desires, but because we had to be there. There were fires within us, and wherever the most for the least was given, there we—and all the brethren of the burning thirst—could be found.

We were not old acquaintances. For the last two hours we had been neighbors in the foggy house, occupying adjoining hanks. The common motive made us meet in Nick's, and, as customary among the sodden, we sat together to travel jointly into forgetfulness.

Receiving our "tubs" from the greasy bartender, we chose a table near the door.

We drank our first "tub" in silence, ordering another, our finances were examined. The prospect was horrible—only the price of one more.

We drank slowly and smoked, and then the other spoke.

"I don't mind carrying the banner and walking the streets for a night! It wasn't for the things a fellow thinks about, tramping from one end of the town to the other."

I knew he was about to tell me a few chapters from his life, and, not wishing to encourage him too much—for we all have troubles of our own—I made no reply.

"Only to think that less than two years ago I didn't know there were such places and such stuff as this," he continued. "And now I'm kicking because I can't get enough of it. It's here!"

"Are you only two years on the bum?" I asked, simulating interest.

"That's all, and don't you think it's long enough to be carrying the banner, or sleeping in them ten-cent bunks, and getting your chuck either in a five-cent beanery or at some basement door? And nothing to drink only 'tubs'?"

"Well, if you feel that had about it, why don't you quit being on the bum?"

"Yes, why don't I? Why don't you or any of us?" he sneered. "None of us knows what it is, but once we get down this far, something goes out of you, and you're stuck for good. And then they holler: 'It's drink, the demon of rum, that's the cause of it.'"

"Well, if it ain't rum, what is the cause of it?"

"Then I knew that he intended to tell me his story."

He half-carried the "tub" to his lips but put it down again and stared at some flies, flirting with a pool of the stuff in the center of the table.

"I was making good wages, and thought I'd get married. One day, three years later, I got caught in the belt of my machine and this old arm o' mine got twisted out o' joint." He held up his palsied limb with a movement typical of mendicants. "Some o' them wanted me to sue the company; but the super came round to see me, and, when I got well again, he gave me a job as night watchman. There was less money in that than working at the bench, but it was easy, and I had mostly all day to myself."

I nodded comprehendingly.

"Well, everything was lovely till the wife began to kick about having less money to keep the house than when I was at the machine, and the first thing I knew, we had a boarder, a fellow that was working over at the shop. It's a funny game, this keeping boarders."

"What do you mean?"

"I don't know how smart you are," he remarked, somewhat disdainfully, "but I guess you'll understand this all right. One night I had a worse touch of the rheumatiz than ever before, and the super, happening to be still in the office, put a man in my place and let me go home."

The mask of indifference fell, and the feud was disclosed.

"And they didn't expect me at home!"

He almost emptied his glass.

"What did you—?"

"I had the rheumatiz, he didn't, and he got away before I could choke him like a rat. I wanted to kill him and her, but she too got away on me before—but, wait."

"The last drops of the beer were fairly sucked from the bottom of the 'tub.'"

"Then everything went to the dogs I didn't care what happened, and—"

"Ever seen either of them again?"

"No, and her I don't want to see again—what's the use?" he spoke, growlingly.

"And him—him?—I been following that hound all these years. Wherever I heard he was, I went. I tramped and begged from town to town, and sometimes was so close to him that I only missed him by a few hours. And now I been hanging round here, because I know he's here, and, sooner or later, I'll meet him, and then—then—"

He paused so long that I felt constrained to ask: "What would you do to him?"

"What would I do to him?" he howled. "What would I do to him? Look at me! I'm dirty and filthy, a bum and a tramp, and that sneaking cur helped to make me that! What would I do to him? I ain't as strong as I used to be, but if that skunk was to come here this minute, I'd kill him! I'd tear him! I'd—I'd—I'd kill him! and, after, they can hang me or do what they like with me."

Just then the door opened to admit another brother of the burning thirst, and I hoped he would prove to be the villain come to receive his just deserts.

The newcomer was of a shifty look, his raving eyes examined every face in the room, as he slouchingly passed our table on his way to the bar.

Unobtrusively my companion had risen from his chair and slunk to the bar.

The newcomer watched the ex-night watchman with unlike attention. Now as he saw my companion approach the bar, against which he was still leaning, he made us it to move away. But the temporary impulse was checked and drunken bravado made him hold his post. And so he heard the other a whining appeal for "just one more beer, Nick, just one—trust me till to-morrow."

"Sure I trust," said Nick, who had a reputation as a humorist, and pointed at the sign behind him, which bore this facetious legend:

"WE TRUST—TO-MORROW."

My companion, like a whipped mongrel, returned to the table.

"What do you think of that?" he challenged me. "I ain't even good enough for a 'tub' of this dirty, rotten stuff no more! And I must have another drink pal, I must! It's all burning inside of me. Don't you know of any way? I ain't got nothing, I couldn't even get a nickel for all the rags on my back. And I'd sell my soul for a drink just now, honest I would! I'd do anything on the calendar for a—"

"What's the matter?"

The newcomer had made his way to our table.

"What you kickin' about?" he asked the ex-night watchman. "If you want a beer, why don't you go and get it?"

"I ain't got the price," answered the other, despondently. "and I don't think you got it, either."

"What, I ain't got it?" the newcomer laughed, cynically, and pulled

his hand, filled with small coin, from his pocket. "D'you think there's the price of a couple o' beers in this hand?"

The eyes of the ex-night watchman shone with the fire of rapacity.

"Would you—do you?" he stammered.

"Sure, I will," affirmed the newcomer; "here's a nickel, go and get yourself a 'tub'."

Like a conquering hero, my companion went to the bar and ordered his drink with elaborate haughtiness. I took this opportunity to ask the newcomer my question. Yes, he was the man.

The ex-watchman returned with his foaming "tub," and, hoping for more to follow, wanted to seat himself beside his new friend. But I felt an approaching crisis, and, wishing to postpone it, if not able to prevent it, I moved my chair between the two men.

"They gave the customary toast, and then the newcomer leaned over the table, after slyly winking at me.

"Don't you know me no more?" he asked the ex-watchman.

A pair of bleary eyes peeped at the questioner from an approaching ecstasy of stupefaction.

"No," answered the other, fast glancing to the influence of the stuff.

"Where was it we met?"

The stranger stretched across the table, bringing his face within a few inches of the other's.

"Now look at me close."

The sudden thing struggled to come to the border of intelligence. The ex-watchman stared and scowled into every line and crevice of the face before him, and, at last, he knew.

It was my cue for action. I threw myself on the outraged man, and, twining my arms around him, braced myself to restrain him. Had I not been there, I reasoned, the stranger's life would have been in dire jeopardy. But strangely, my muscles were not taxed to the utmost. Instead, I felt a relaxing of balance, then I felt a dead weight hanging on me. I released the bloodthirsty revenger. He felt back into his chair. His gaze just met the coins, still jingling in the stranger's palm. Yet there is much trickery in brawling, and, as a matter of safety, I kept my hands on his arms for a case of emergency.

The ex-watchman was the first to speak.

"I ought to kill you," he hissed to him who had betrayed his hospitality.

And then I let my hands fall from his arms, for a safeguard was necessary no longer.

"What, kill me for a woman?" the newcomer laughed right merrily. "Don't talk like a fool. Drink up and have another one."

"I ought to kill you—I ought to kill you—I ought—" murmured the ex-watchman. Then he passed his glass to the waiting Nick to have it refilled at the expense of the ex-boarder.

SCHOOL DRAMATICS

TO-DAY AN APPROVED PORTION OF OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Schoolgirl Who Takes Part in Plays Learns How to Work in Harmony with Others—College Girl's Annual Shakespeare Play—Grace, Poise and Forbearance Acquired Through Participating in Dramatics—The Memory Is Strengthened and Familiarity with Good Literature Obtained.

By MARGARET B. SANGSTER.

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When I was a schoolgirl we used to look forward with great anticipation to our annual school exhibitions. I do not know why the powers that be then in authority made a distinction between a girl's reading her own essay and a girl's reciting a poem by somebody else, but this they did. Boys were required to declaim and great stress was laid in their education on the cultivation of ease before an audience. But we girls, as a rule, sat modestly in the front seats of the chapel, in our white frocks, while members of the school committee or local clergymen read our compositions for us. In the ideal of that day woman's place was in the sweet shelter and beautiful background of her home, and young girls were not encouraged to take part in public exercises of any kind. The exception was in favor of the smaller girls, who were dressed like fairies and came tripping out to sing a solo or recite a bit of verse, and who were taught to curtsy deeply in response to applause from the listeners.

In my later school days there came a change. I remember very well the first time I stood before what seemed to me a crowd of attentive faces and read a composition of my own. The subject was "Temperance," and it was treated with great force by the 14-year-old girl who had chosen so big a theme. In the middle of the reading she became frightened, lost her place and her voice, and could hardly have gone on, but for a kind gentleman who came and stood by her side, saying: "Never mind them, my dear. Read straight ahead. I'll stay right by you." I still remember that man most gratefully.

Still later, we had in our school what to-day might be called a venture in school dramatization. We of the senior class decided that we must have a May Queen, with court attendants, fairies, elves, trolls, queens of flowers and of grains, a Ceres, a Flora, a Persephone, and a train of people representing different phases of the earth and the sea. Our scheme was so ambitious that we could not find any thing in print by which we could carry it out, and the girls with one consent turned to me, saying: "You must write a play for us, or else our May Queen will be a failure." Looking back, I have always been surprised at the way the teachers acted in the matter, but our lovely principal when approached was really most gracious.

"Why, yes," she said. "Miss M— may be excused from all her classes for the next week, while she is writing the May Queen play."

I wish I had it now, but it long ago was lost in the limbo of forgetfulness. The thing I can see with my eyes shut is the beautiful pageant, with the prettiest girl in school as Queen of the May, and everyone from the oldest to the youngest taking some part in her coronation, either singing a song or making an address while the whole school, drilled by the musical director, broke forth into frequent chorals.

School dramatization is very common now. They afford a great deal of diversion to those who form the cast, to the rest of the class interested, and to the spectators. In our colleges an event of the year is the rendering of a play of Shakespeare, such as "Midsummer Night's Dream," or "Much Ado About Nothing." The properties are usually simple, and the stage setting is necessarily whatever the girls can manage with screens and portieres and their own clever wits. But there is far more than diversion secured in the care and pains with which the characters are selected, in the many rehearsals under the supervision of teachers, and in the fidelity with which the girls repeat the lines assigned them.

Whatever part a girl may take, she is expected to prepare for it with diligence and accuracy and to regard it as important, whether it be that of a leading lady or of a maid in waiting. On the intimate stage of the school room there must be respect for the work for the work's sake, there must be due consideration of the honor of the school as a whole, and there must be also great patience and forbearance among the girls themselves, because when a group of people are rehearsing for a play there may be impulsive criticisms of those who blunder and little frictions which, for the moment, hurt the sensitive and annoy the quick-tempered. Girls rush to superlatives at such times. We have to put temper wholly aside whenever we are working towards a common end.

One of the most important lessons in life, one that girls need to learn, is how to work in harmony with others. In this life we are all somehow bound in one bundle, and if anybody declares that she is going to stand all alone and do her work all alone, and have her pleasures all alone, she is making a great mistake, one that she will find out to her cost after awhile.

A girl who takes her little share in school dramatization will by and by be a graceful hostess to her home, and if the opportunity arises, she will be able easily to entertain her friends, and to arrange pleasant evenings for little social groups. In her church, her guild, her league, her Christian Endeavor society, or her club, she will hold her own.

It was said of Queen Victoria that she never was afraid of a vacant space in front of her. I have seen girls who hesitated and shrunk from crossing a drawing room filled with people. The same of any life, the thing that makes one awkward, shy and clumsy, is self-consciousness. It is at the root of the hampering diffidence which is a very different affair from modesty.

For many reasons aside from present strengthening of memory and from obtaining familiarity with good literature, school dramatization is an approved portion of our school system.

I wish the girls who read this would take the trouble to write and tell me some of their experiences to this particular time.

GOOD GUESSING CONTEST.

Programmes Ornamented with Cats—Each Word to Game Begins with Word "Cat."

After all have assembled, name programmes ornamented with cats, and tell the guests that the questions are to be answered by one word, the first syllable of which is cat.

A watertight and a disease? (Cataract.)

An instrument of torture and an animal? (Cat.)

A deluge? (Cataclysm.)

A burial place? (Catacombs.)

Sometimes used at funerals? (Catafalque.)

An unconscious state? (Catalepsy.)

A list of names or things? (Catalogue.)

An animal found in the mountains? (Catinant.)

A great calamity? (Catastrophe.)

A disease that affects many? (Catarrh.)

A boat rarely seen? (Catamaran.)

A class or order of ideas? (Category.)

One who provides for the inner man? (Caterer.)

What becomes a butterfly? (Caterpillar.)

A cry off heard in the night? (Caterwaul.)

A religious edifice? (Cathedral.)

A beam at a ship's end? (Cathode.)

An instrument of torture? (Cat o' Nine Tails.)

Domestic quadrupeds? (Cattle.)

An article used in illness? (Cataplasm.)

A book of questions and answers? (Catechism.)

For prizes a copy of the Black Cat magazine and a penknife ornamented by a stuffed kitten may be given. For refreshments, spread the table with a red cloth, use black cast candy boxes for favors, red candles in black wrought iron holders, and the effect will be unique. Sticks may be made from red paper with black cats pasted on.

Serve devilled oysters, sandwiches, coffee, olives and a muffled oyster if no one objects.—Madame Merril.

PRETTY ALPACA WAIST.

Trimmed with Gullion and the Vest Should Be of Crepe de Chine or Like Material.

The tight-fitting lining fastens up the front; on this is arranged the vest of crepe-de-chine, which is draped horizontally, the right edge being neatly finished, and made to fasten over to the left side, the material fronts are also gauged horizontally, the edges being finished by gullion. The

material of the tight-fitting part of the sleeve is slightly draped on the lining, the pointed wrists being finished with gullion. The puffs are cut in one piece, but are gauged up a few inches from the lower edge to form a small puff below the larger one.

Materials required for the bodice: Two and one-half yards 46 inches wide, three-fourths yard crepe-de-chine two yards gullion two yards lining.

Well Groomed.

Remember that to be well-dressed or well-groomed or even considered a careful person in your toilette, you must to-day present to the world a shiny, well-broached, well-kept head of hair. There must be no sag over the ears, there must be no stray ends and flying locks. There must be nothing of the blow-away outburst which was popular five years ago. The hair must be close to the head, and if it is not naturally neat, it must be made so by invisible net and invisible pins.

NEAT AND PRETTY

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LEARNING.

Play away, dearie, play away,
The little black eyes smile away.
Will answer what you please
To your fingers on the keys.
When you ask them what they've got to
say.

Dear little clumsy fingers now,
Don't puzzle-dance so now,
But fingers, each to face,
Never missing one the place.
And eyes to eat up notes by the row.

Play away, dearie, play away,
A little bit better each day.
That's how people train
Fingers' eyes and brain.
Be trained with a mind to obey.
—E. S. Martin in St. Nicholas

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BENT IRON ARTICLES.

Artistic Work Which Any Boy Can Do—How to Make the Pattern Shown.

Did it ever occur to you that a number of pretty and useful things could be made from some strips of thin iron or brass, and a few bits of wire, pieces of stick and some black paint? Perhaps it may seem difficult to make the objects shown in the illustrations, but in reality they are very simple, and quite within the ability of any boy or girl. The materials needed are some narrow strips of metal, a few yards of thin copper wire, a flat

and a round-nosed pair of pliers and some thin square sticks about the size that screws run on when fastened inside the casing of windows. Many of the scrolls can be bent with the fingers, but the short turns will require the aid of the round-nosed pliers. There are places in every city where the narrow strip iron can be had in two or three widths, but if it cannot be had at a hardware store the strips can be cut any width from a sheet of iron or tin with a pair of tin shears. Where the scrolls touch each other the union is to be made with copper wire bound round and the ends twisted together as shown in Fig. 2. Where a stick is used, as in the back brace for the candle bracket, each part of the metal that touches it has to be fastened also with the wire.

When all work is completed the parts should be coated with two thin applications of black paint made by adding dry lampblack to thin shellac so it is about the consistency of cream. It may then be applied with a soft-brush and if it becomes too thick it can be thinned with alcohol. Only make a little of the black at one time, unless it is kept well-corked in a bottle.

A simple and pretty pattern for a candle bracket, suggested by the Pittsburg Gazette, is shown in the illustration. The plan can be laid out to measure 12 inches high and four inches wide near the top, and the scroll-work should be attached to a stick a quarter of an inch square that in turn may be fastened to a door or window casing. The best instruction is to study the drawing and make the plan lines as near it as possible.

The candle socket can be made from Fig. 3, and for the screw under it an eight-eared star may be cut to measure two inches in diameter as shown in Fig. 3.

One of these brackets with candles will be useful at either side of a mirror or bureau. When making any object with scrolls or an open pattern such as this tight bent iron work it is always best to mark out the design on a piece of smooth heavy paper with a black lead pencil (from the lines it will be much easier to bend and fit the scrolls than to guess at the proper shape and size, for the drawn line is a perfect guide to the completed work.

And No Results!

"The Dainty Whopper is a great advertising medium."

"Gee! It's no good at all. I put a wafer ad in the other day, and didn't get a single reply."

"What was your ad?"

"Poor young man wishes to meet a beautiful girl at some means who is willing to do her own housework."

—Cleveland Leader

Don't Look Like Play.

"What's happened my boy? Your face is all scratched," said the father.

"Oh, I just been playing with that little boy next door," replied the son, with his hand to his face.

"Well, the little boy next door evidently wasn't playing with you!"

—Vanderbilt Statesman

RUNAWAY RALPH.

One Day Was as Much as He Could Stand and Then He Was Glad to Get Back.

"I won't stay here another minute, so there!" pointed little Ralph Perkins. "There's always something horrid to do next. In the morning, I must get up if I'm ever so sleepy, comb my hair, and bother with shoes, socks and neckties that are 'most sure to get into knots. It's just the same all day; if grandfather doesn't ask me to do an errand, mother is sure to want the chickens fed, or a basket of apples, or some wood, or something! I'll go where a boy can have a little fun, and I guess every one will miss me."

So, filling his pockets with ginger cookies and some doughnuts that grandmother was frying, he said: "Goodbye, grandmother, I'm going away to find a real jolly place. I'm tired of living on a stupid old farm."

"Goodbye, dearie," smiled grandmother. "Come back to Thanksgiving dinner and eat some of my pumpkin pie and turkey."

"Why not?" thought Ralph. "Grandmother doesn't care at all, but I guess my mother will be sorry that she made me work so hard."

Mother looked surprised when the eager little boy told his story.

"Very well, Ralph," she said, as she kept on sewing, "only look out for snakes and spiders and cross dogs;

"Oh, good! Now I can have all the fun I want!"

when it gets dark be sure you find a dry place to sleep. Goodbye!"

"She never even kissed me!" thought Ralph sulkily.

"Better take along some of these apples, my boy," called grandmother from the orchard. "You'll get hungry by and by."

"Ralph's going to run away!" cried his sister Amy. "Oh, good! Now I can have all the fun I want!"

"Amy is really glad I'm going," thought Ralph, slamming the gate, "and nobody seems to care much."

Running away did not seem such a grand frolic after all.

Just at dusk, a tired little fellow crept slyly through the hedge of lilacs, around the grapevine to the piazza, and made a wild rush for mother's arms.

"I couldn't find a good place to sleep, mother," he sobbed. "There wasn't any fun; folks were cross that lived where there were lawn swings and croquet balls, and nobody wanted me at all. 'N' there's cross dogs and pillemeu and everything! I'll bring in wood and run errands all day to-morrow, mother. Amy can have the cup custards if she wants 'em, but please, grandmother, I'd like another doughnut!"—The Sunbeam

TRAY AND PELLETS.

A Game Which Will Test Your Nerves and Your Patience—Make One and Try It.

The accompanying picture almost explains itself. It is a round wooden tray, with a rim about half an inch in height, and four pairs of raised parallel

ridges arranged around the inner edge.

In the tray are four pellets, or very small marbles, and the puzzle is to work one marble into

Brethren of the Burning Thirst

By OWEN KILDARE

(Copyright, 1925, by Joseph B. Howles.)

We were in Nick's, on Hayard street. Those who know the least about it or its like, would call it a "low drinking place," or "common resort."

"Nick's Dead House," and "The Morgue" were our names for the place—and we knew it pretty well.

We were there, not because we had any clubbable desires, but because we had to be there. There were three within us, and wherever the most for the least was given, there we—and all the brethren of the burning thirst—could be found.

We were not old acquaintances. For the last two hours we had been neighbors in the lodging house, occupying adjoining bunks. The common motive made us meet in Nick's, and, as customary among the sodden, we sat together to travel jointly into forgetfulness.

Receiving our "tubs" from the greasy bartender, we chose a table near the door.

We drank our first "tub" in silence. Ordering another, our finances were examined. The prospect was horrible—only the price of one more.

We drank slowly and smoked, and then the other spoke.

"I don't mind carrying the hanner and walking the streets for a night. It wasn't for the things a fellow thinks about, tramping from one end of the town to the other."

I knew he was about to tell me a few chapters from his life, and, not wishing to encourage him too much—for we all have troubles of our own—I made no reply.

"Only to think that less than two years ago I didn't know there were such places and such stuff as this," he continued. "And now I'm kicking because I can't get enough of it. It's fierce!"

"Are you only two years on the bum?" I asked, simulating interest.

"That's all, and don't you think it's long enough to be carrying the hanner, or sleeping in them ten-cent bunks, and getting your chuck either in a five-cent beanery or at some bread-and-butter? And nothing to drink only 'tubs'?"

"Well, if you feel that bad about it, why don't you quit being on the bum?"

"Yes, why don't I? Why don't you or any of us?" he sneered. "None of us knows what it is, but once we get down this far, something goes out of you, and you're stuck for good. And then they tell you: 'It's drink, the demon of rum; that's the cause of it.'"

"Well, if it ain't rum what is the cause of it?"

Then I knew that he intended to tell me his story.

He half-carried the "tub" to his lips but put it down again and stared at some flies, flirting with a pool of the stuff in the center of the table.

"I was making good wages, and thought I'd get married. One day, three years later, I got caught in the belt of my machine and this old arm o' mine got twisted out o' joint." He held up his palsied limb with a movement typical of mendicants. "Some o' them wanted me to sue the company; but the super came 'round to see me, and, when I got well again, he gave me a job as night watchman. There was less money in that than working at the bench, but it was easy, and I had mostly all day to myself."

I nodded comprehendingly.

"Well, everything was lovely till the wife began to kick about having less money to keep the house than when I was at the machine, and the first thing I knew we had a boarder, a fellow that was working over at the shop. It's a funny game this keeping boarders."

"What do you mean?"

"I don't know how smart you are," he remarked, somewhat disdainfully, "but I guess you'll understand this all right. One night I had a worse touch of the rheumatiz than ever before, and the super, happening to be still in the office, put a man in my place and let me go home." The mask of indifference fell, and the fiend was disclosed. "And they didn't expect me at home!"

He almost emptied his glass.

"What did you—?"

"I had the rheumatiz, he didn't, and he got away before I could choke him like a rat. I wanted to kill him and her, but she, too, got away on me before—but, wait."

The last drops of the beer were fairly sucked from the bottom of the "tub."

"Then everything went to the dogs. I didn't care what happened, and—"

"Ever seen either of them again?"

"No, and her I don't want to see again—what's the use?" he spoke, growlingly. "And him—him?—I been following that hound all these years. Wherever I heard he was, I went. I tramped and heged from town to town, and sometimes was so close to him that I only missed him by a few hours. And now I been hanging 'round here, because I know he's here, and, sooner or later, I'll meet him, and then—then—"

He paused so long that I felt constrained to ask: "What would you do to him?"

"What would I do to him?" he howled. "What would I do to him? Look at me! I'm dirty and filthy, I tum and a tramp and that sneaking cur helped to make me that! What would I do to him? I ain't as strong as I used to be, but if that skunk was to come here this minute, I'd kill him! I'd tear him! I'd—I'd—I'd kill him! and, after, they can hang me or do what they like with me."

Just then the door opened to admit another brother of the burning thirst, and I hoped he would prove to be the villain come to receive his just deserts.

The newcomer was of a shifty look. His roving eyes examined every face in the room, as he slouchingly passed cur table on his way to the bar.

Unostentatiously my companion had risen from his chair and slunk to the bar.

The newcomer watched the ex-night watchman with catlike attention. Now, as he saw my companion approach the bar, against which he was still leaning, he made as if to move away. But the temporary impulse was checked, and drunken bravado made him hold his post. And so he heard the other's whining appeal for "just one more beer, Nick just one—just one—until to-morrow."

"Sure I trust," said Nick, who had a reputation as a humorist, and pointed at the sign behind him, which bore this facetious legend:

"WE TRUST—TO-MORROW"

My companion, like a whipped mongrel, returned to the table.

"What do you think of that?" he challenged me. "I ain't even good enough for a 'tub' of this dirty rotten stuff no more! And I must have another drink, pal, I must. It's all burning inside of me. Don't you know of any way? I ain't got nothing. I couldn't even get a nickel for all the rags on my back. And I'd sell my soul for a drink just now, honest I would. I'd do anything on the calendar for a—"

"What's the matter?"

The newcomer had made his way to our table.

"What you kickin' about?" he asked the ex-night watchman. "If you want a beer, why don't you go and get it?"

"I ain't got the price," answered the other, despondently, "and I don't think you got it, either."

"What, I ain't got it?" the newcomer laughed, cynically, and pulled

his hand, filled with small coin, from his pocket. "D'you think there's the price of a couple o' beers in this hand?"

The eyes of the ex-night watchman shone with the fire of paucity.

"Would you—do you?" he stammered.

"Sure, I will," affirmed the newcomer; "here's a nickel, go and get yourself a 'tub'."

Like a conquering hero, my companion went to the bar and ordered his drink with elaborate haughtiness. I took this opportunity to ask the newcomer my question. Yes, he was the man.

The ex-watchman returned with his foaming "tub" and, hoping for more to follow, wanted to seat himself beside his new friend. But I felt an approaching crisis, and, wishing to postpone it, if not able to prevent it, I moved my chair between the two men.

"They gave the customary toast, and then the newcomer leaned over the table, after slyly winking at me."

"Don't you know me no more?" he asked, the ex-watchman.

A pair of bleary eyes peered at the questioner from an approaching cesspool of stupefaction.

"No," answered the other, fast giving in to the influence of the stuff.

"Where was it we met?"

The stranger stretched across the table, bringing his face within a few inches of the other's.

"Now, look at me close."

The sudden thing struggled to come to the border of intelligence. The ex-watchman stared and scowled into every line and crevice of the face before him and, at last, he knew.

It was my cue for action. I threw myself on the outraged man, and, twining my arms around him, I forced myself to restrain him. Had I not been there, I reasoned, the stranger's life would have been in direct jeopardy. But, strangely, my muscles were not taxed to the utmost. Instead, I felt a relaxing of balance, then I felt a dead weight hanging on me. I released the bloodthirsty revenger. He fell back into his chair. His gaze just met the coins, still jingling in the stranger's palm. Yet there is much trickery in browsing, and, as a matter of safety, I kept my hands on his arms for a case of emergency.

The ex-watchman was the first to speak.

"I ought to kill you," he blurted to him who had betrayed his hospitality.

And then I let my hands fall from his arms, for a safeguard was unnecessary no longer.

"What, kill me for a woman?" the newcomer laughed right merrily. "Don't talk like a fool. Drink up and have another one."

"I ought to kill you—I ought to kill you—I ought—" murmured the ex-husband. Then he passed his glass to the waiting Nick to have it refilled at the expense of the ex-boarder.

SCHOOL DRAMATICS

TO-DAY AN APPROVED PORTION OF OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Schoolgirl Who Takes Part in Plays Learns How to Work in Harmony with Others—College Girl's Annual Shakespeare Play—Grace, Poise and Forbearance Acquired Through Participating in Dramatics—The Memory Is Strengthened and Familiarity with Good Literature Obtained.

By MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

(Copyright, 1925, by Joseph B. Howles.)

When I was a schoolgirl we used to look forward with great anticipation to our annual school exhibitions. I do not know why the powers that were then in authority made a distinction between a girl's reading her own essay and a girl's reciting a poem by somebody else, but this they did. Boys were required to declaim and great stress was laid in their education on the cultivation of ease before an audience. But we girls, as a rule, sat modestly in the front seats of the chapel, in our white frocks, while members of the school committee or local clergymen read our compositions for us. In the ideal of that day woman's place was in the sweet shelter and beautiful background of her home, and young girls were not encouraged to take part in public exercises of any kind. The exception was in favor of the smaller girls, who were dressed like fairies and came tripping out to sing a solo or recite a bit of verse, and who were taught to curtsy deeply in response to applause from the listeners.

In my later schooldays there came a change. I remember very well the first time I stood before what seemed to me a crowd of tentative faces and read a composition of my own. The subject was "Temperance," and it was treated with great force by the 14-year-old girl who had chosen so big a theme. In the middle of the reading she became frightened, lost her place and her voice, and could hardly have gone on, but for a kind gentleman who came and stood by her side, saying: "Never mind them, my dear. Read straight ahead. I'll stay right by you." I still remember that man most gratefully.

Still later, we had in our school what today might be called a venture in school dramatization. We of the senior class decided that we must have a May Queen, with court attendants, ladies, elves, trolls, queens of flowers and of grains, a Ceres, a Flora, a Persephone, and a train of people representing different phases of the earth and the sea. Our scheme was so ambitious that we could not find any thing in print by which we could carry it out, and the girls with new consent turned to me, saying: "You must write a play for us, or else our May Queen will be a failure." Looking back, I have always been surprised at the way the teachers acted in the matter, but our lovely principal, when approached was really most gracious. "Why, yes," she said. "Miss M— may be excused from all her classes for the next week, while she is writing the May Queen play."

I wish I had it now, but it long ago was lost in the limbo of forgetfulness. The thing I can see with my eyes shut is the beautiful pageant, with the prettiest girl in school as Queen of the May, and everyone from the oldest to the youngest taking some part in her coronation, either singing a song or making an address while the whole school, drilled by the musical director, broke forth into frequent chorals.

School dramatization is very common now. They afford a great deal of diversion to those who form the cast, to the rest of the class interested, and to the spectators. In our colleges an event of the year is the rendering of a play of Shakespeare, such as "Midsummer Night's Dream," or "Much Ado About Nothing." The properties are usually simple, and the stage setting is necessarily whatever the girls can manage with screens and portieres and their own clever wits. But there is far more than diversion accorded in the care and pains with which the characters are selected, in the many rehearsals under the supervision of teachers, and in the fidelity with which the girls repeat the lines assigned them.

Whatever part a girl may take, she is expected to prepare for it with diligence and accuracy and to regard it as important, whether it be that of a leading lady or of a maid in waiting. On the mimic stage of the school room there must be respect for the work for the work's sake, there must be due consideration of the honor of the school as a whole, and there must be a great patience and forbearance among the girls themselves, because when a group of people are rehearsing for a play there may be impulsive criticisms of those who blunder and little frictions which, for the moment, hurt the sensitive and annoy the quick-tempered. Girls rush to superlatives at such times. We have to put temper wholly aside whenever we are working towards a common end.

One of the most important lessons in life, one that girls need to learn, is how to work in harmony with others. In this life we are all somehow bound to one another, and if anybody declares that she is going to stand all alone and do her work all alone, and have her pleasures all alone, she is making a great mistake, one that she will find out to her cost after awhile.

A girl who takes her little share in school dramatization will by and by be a graceful hostess in her home, and if the opportunity arises, she will be able easily to entertain her friends, and to arrange pleasant evenings for little social groups. In her church, her guild, her league, her Christian Endeavor society, or her club, she will hold her own.

It was said of Queen Victoria that she never was afraid of a vacant space in front of her. I have seen girls who hesitated and blunk from crossing a drawingroom filled with people.

The same of any life, the thing that makes one awkward, shy and clumsy, is self-consciousness. It is at the root of the hampering diffidence which is a very different affair from modesty.

For many reasons aside from present strengthening of memory and from obtaining familiarity with good literature, school dramatization is an approved portion of our school system.

I wish the girls who read this would take the trouble to write and tell me some of their experiences in this particular line.

GOOD GUESSING CONTEST.

Programmes Ornamented with Cats—Each Word in Game Begins with Word "Cat."

After all have assembled, pass programmes ornamented with cats, and tell the guests that the questions are to be answered by one word, the first syllable of which is cat.

A watertail and a disease? (Cataract.)

An instrument of torture and an animal? (Cat.)

A deluge? (Cataclysm.)

A burial place? (Catacomb.)

Sometimes used at funerals? (Catalaque.)

An unconscious state? (Catalepsy.)

A list of names of things? (Catalogue.)

An animal found in the mountains? (Catawampus.)

A great calamity? (Catastrophe.)

A disease that afflicts many? (Catarrh.)

A boat rarely seen? (Catawampus.)

A class or order of ideas? (Categorization.)

One who provides for the inner man? (Caterer.)

What becomes a butterfly? (Caterpillar.)

A cry often heard in the night? (Caterwaul.)

A religious edifice? (Cathedral.)

A beam at a ship's end? (Cathedral.)

An instrument of torture? (Cat o' Nine Tails.)

Domestic quadrupeds? (Cattle.)

An article used in illness? (Catalpa.)

A book of questions and answers? (Catechism.)

For prices a copy of the Black Cat magazine and a newspaper ornamented by a stuffed kitten may be given. For refreshments spread the table with a red cloth, use black cat candy boxes for favors, red candles in black wrought iron holders and the effect will be unique. Shades may be made from red paper with black cats pasted on.

Serve deviled oysters, sandwiches, coffee, olives and a mollet cider if no one objects—Blackie Merril.

PRETTY ALPACA WAIST.

Trimmed with Gullion and the Vest Should Be of Crepe de Chine or Like Material.

The light-fitting lining fastens up the front; on this is arranged the vest of crepe de chine, which is draped horizontally, the right edge being neatly finished, and made to fasten over to the left side; the material fronts are also draped horizontally, the edges being finished by gullion. The

material of the light-fitting part of the sleeve is slightly draped on the lining, the pointed wrists being finished with gullion. The puffs are cut in one piece, but are gauged up a few inches from the lower edge to form a small puff below the larger one.

Materials required for the bodice: Two and one-half yards 46 inches wide, three-fourths yard crepe de chine two yards gullion two yards lining.

Well Groomed.

Remember that to be well-dressed or well-groomed or even considered a careful person in your toilette, you must to-day present to the world a shiny, well-brushed, well-kept head of hair. There must be no sag over the ears, there must be no stray ends and flying locks. There must be nothing of the blow-away coiffure which was popular five years ago. The hair must be close to the head, and if it is not naturally neat, it must be made so by invisible net and invisible pins.



LEARNING.

Fly away, dearie, fly away,
The little black cat goes away.
Will answer what you please
To your fingers on the keys.
When you ask them what they've got to say.

Dear little clumsy fingers now,
Dear puzzled eyes, so slow,
Your fingers learn to race,
Never missing one its place,
And eyes to run up notes by the row.

Fly away, dearie, fly away,
A little bit better each day.
That's how people learn
Fingers, eyes and brain
A trained will learn to obey
—E. S. Martin, St. Nicholas.

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Artistic Work Which Any Boy Can Do—How to Make the Pattern Shown.

Did it ever occur to you that a number of pretty and useful things could be made from some strips of thin iron or brass, and a few bits of wire pieces of stick and some black paint? Perhaps it may seem difficult to make the objects shown in the illustrations, but in reality they are very simple, and quite within the ability of any boy or girl. The materials needed are some narrow strips of metal, a few yards of thin copper wire, a pair of round-nosed pliers and some thin square sticks about the size that screens run on when fastened inside the casing of windows. Many of the scrolls can be bent with the fingers, but the short turns will require the aid of the round-nosed pliers.

There are places in every city where the narrow strip iron can be had in two or three widths, but if it cannot be had at a hardware store the strips can be cut any width from a sheet of iron or tin with a pair of tin shears.

Where the scrolls touch each other the union is to be made with copper wire bound round and the ends twisted together as shown in Fig. 1. Where a stick is used, as in the lock brace for the candle bracket, each part of the metal that touches it has to be fastened also with the wire.

When all work is completed the parts should be coated with two thin applications of black paint made by adding dry lampblack to linseed oil so it may be the consistency of cream. It may then be applied with a soft-brush and if it becomes too thick it can be thinned with alcohol. Only make a little of the black at one time, unless it is kept well-corked in a bottle.

A simple and pretty pattern for a candle bracket, suggested by the Pittsburg Gazette, is shown in the illustration. The plan can be laid out to measure 12 inches high and four inches wide near the top, and the scroll-work can be attached to a stick a quarter of an inch square that in turn may be fastened to a door or window casing.

The best instruction is to study the drawing and make the plan lines as near it as possible.

The candle socket can be made from Fig. 2, and for the screen under it an eight-pointed star may be cut to measure two inches in diameter as shown in Fig. 3.

One of these brackets with candles will be useful at either side of a chimney or furnace. When making any object with scrolls or an open pattern such as this light bent iron work it is always best to mark out the design on a piece of smooth heavy paper with a black lead pencil. Lay the lines it will be much easier to bend and fit the scrolls than to guess at the proper shape and size for the drawn line. A perfect guide to the completed work.

And No Results!

"The Daily Whooper is a great advertising medium."

"Gwan! it's no good at all. I put a wanted ad in the other day, and didn't get a single reply."

"What was your ad?"

"Four young men wishes to meet a beautiful girl of some means who is willing to do her own housework."

—Cleveland Leader.

Didn't Look Like Play.

"What's happened, my boy? Your face is all scratched," said the father.

"Oh I just been playing with that little boy next door," replied the son, with his hand to his face.

"Well, the little boy next door evidently wasn't playing with you!"

—Yonkers Statesman.

RUNAWAY RALPH.

One Day Was as Much as He Could Stand and Then He Was Glad to Get Back.

"I won't stay here another minute, so there!" pouted little Ralph Perkins. "There's always something horrid to do next. In the morning, I must get up if I'm ever a sleepy, comb my hair, and bother with shoe strings and neckties that are 'most sure to get into knots. It's just the same all day; if grandfather doesn't ask me to do an errand, mother is sure to want the chickens fed, or a basket of apples, or some wood or something! I'll go where a boy can have a little fun, and I guess every one will miss me!"

So, filling his pockets with ginger cookies and some doughnuts that grandmother was frying, he said: "Good-by, grandmother, I'm going away to find a real jolly place. I'm tired of living on a stupid old farm."

"Good-by, dearie," smiled grandmother. "Come back to Thanksgiving dinner and eat some of my pumpkin pie and turkey."

"Why not?" thought Ralph; "grandmother doesn't care at all, but I guess my mother will be sorry that she made me work so hard."

Mother looked surprised when the eager little boy told his story.

"Very well, Ralph," she said as she kept on sewing, "only look out for snakes and spiders and cross dogs;

"Oh, good! Now I can have all the fun I want!"

When it gets dark he sure you find a dry place to sleep. "Good-by!"

"She never even kissed me!" thought Ralph dolefully.

"Better take along some of these apples, my boy," called grandmother from the orchard. "You'll get hungry by and by."

"Ralph's going to run away!" cried his sister Amy. "Oh, good! Now I can have all the fun I want!"

"Amy is really glad I'm going," thought Ralph, slamming the gate, "and nobody seems to care much." Running away did not seem such a grand frolic after all.

Just at dusk, a tired little fellow crept softly through the hedge of lilacs around the grapevine to the piazza, and made a wild rush for mother's arms.

"I couldn't find a good place to sleep, mother," he sobbed. "There wasn't any fun; folks were cross that lived where there were lawn swings and croquet balls, and nobody wanted me at all. 'N' there's cross dogs and policemen and everything! I'll bring in wood and run errands all day to-morrow, mother. Amy can have the cup custards if she wants 'em, but please, grandmother, I'd like another doughnut!"

—The Sunbeam.

TRAY AND PELLETS.

A Game Which Will Test Your Nerves and Your Patience—Make One and Try It.

The accompanying picture almost explains itself. It is a round wooden tray, with a rim about half an inch in height, and four pairs of raised parallel lines as near it as possible.

In the tray are four pellets, or very small marbles, and the puzzle is to work one marble into each compartment.

It looks simple and easy, but try it and see what skillful handling is necessary to do it. Says Good Literature: You could amuse a roomful of people an entire evening with it.

An ingenious boy can make the apparatus. A wooden tray may be halved at a house-furnishing store, and the partitions easily glued in place.

Egotism.

After asking a blessing on various members of the household the small boy concluded his prayer as follows:

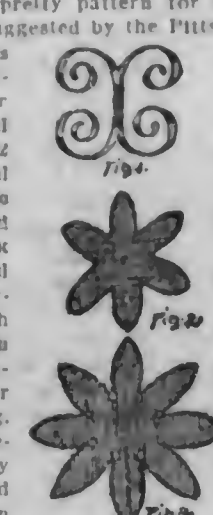
"And Lord, don't forget to bless Brother Charlie and make him as good a boy as I am."



WE TRUST—TO-MORROW



NEAT AND PRETTY



ARRANGEMENT OF TRAY

Illustrations arranged around the inner edge.

In the tray are four pellets, or very small marbles, and the puzzle is to work one marble into each compartment.

It looks simple and easy, but try it and see what skillful handling is necessary to do it. Says Good Literature: You could amuse a roomful of people an entire evening with it.

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Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION TO C. D. LEWIS, BEREA, KY.

Colorado Springs, Col.
Jan. 7, 1906.

Dear B. T. C. Members:—
After reading the many good letters you have written I feel it my duty to send you my greeting also.

Since I left my school September 2, I have been here in the shadow of Pike's Peak which is ever lifting its hoary snow-capped head so high like an eternal monument cheering on by its grandeur to nobler deeds. I often gaze at its beauty and splendor at sunrise from my window and wish that you could be here too, to enjoy the grand awe-inspiring scenes which surround the city—such as The Garden of the Gods, Seven Falls, Cheyenne Canon or a ride to the summit of Pike's Peak in the glass cars next spring.

This is the nicest city I have seen and so dry that the boys ride their wheels twelve months each year.

I have been in school ever since I came here. This is certainly a fine school, but they grade much harder than at many other schools, and strange to say they do not have any rules, but each fellow acts as seems best to him while out of school, so I can say that I have not broken a single rule since I have been here.

Success to the Berea Teacher's Club, her many members, and last, but by no means least, success to her most excellent president.

With love and best wishes to all I remain, Sincerely Yours,

N. F. AMBROSE.

FREE CHORAL CLASSES.

Important to Berea Students.

By our great Creator a desire for music was deeply planted in the souls of all men. There is no nation so barbarous that its people do not attempt some means of expressing their feeling through music; even the lowest savages tell of their love, joy, grief, or rage by their war songs.

Every class of people has this in-born desire to express the deeper emotions of the soul through music; therefore it is not a question of whether or not we will have music, for music in some form is already here, and here to stay. The question is will we give direction to this instinctive desire for music that it may become a power for good, or will we let it seek expression in ways that are primitive and crude? Surely it is worth our while as teachers to join forces with this instinctive desire for music and make it a means of developing the minds and hearts of our students. If music is to be brought within the reach of the masses, it must be accomplished largely through the efforts of the public school teacher. Hence it is of prime importance that our teachers should be able to read and understand the language of music and to know how to present it to the student in an inspiring way.

To those who expect to teach in our public schools the choral classes are of special importance because here they may gain a thorough knowledge of the beginning elements of music, and by thorough drill and practice here given they may get a solid foundation which will enable them to teach the subject intelligently.

Again, the choral classes are important to all students because by being able to read simple music they can enter the various musical societies and be receiving great benefit to them as long as they stay in Berea, furthermore they may become able to be of greater service to the community to which they go after leaving Berea.

No student should leave Berea College without the ability to lead in the singing of our standard hymns and since opportunity is given through the choral classes and other

Up-to-date GOODS Down-to-date Prices

BICKNELL & EARLY have dissolved partnership and **J. P. BICKNELL** will continue business at the old stand.

TAKE this method of informing the Public that after January 1, 1906, I will sell goods for cash or produce only. I make this change in my methods after due consideration of every phase of the situation, and I feel certain that you will agree with me that I am best serving your interests as well as my own by making the change. Naturally, while I have been doing a credit business, there have been losses on bad accounts, not only because certain people did not intend to pay when they had the goods charged, but also because others, through sickness and other causes, were unable to pay when they had agreed; and when other creditors pressed them too hard went into bankruptcy and secured an annulment of their debts.

In order to keep going it was necessary for us to charge enough for our goods to make the profits cover the losses. Every credit store must and does the same thing. The cash basis will enable me to make lower prices for the same qualities, or give better qualities for the same money.

We know that by getting cash for our goods when we sell them we can save you all the way from 5 to 20 per cent. on your purchases. We know we credit customers who are as good as gold, and in making this change to a cash basis we do not question any man's ability or willingness to pay his honest debts.

We make the change because by doing so we can serve all our customers better. We take this opportunity of thanking our old customers for their long continued patronage. We appreciate the trade you have given us in the past, and we invite you to keep on trading with us.

We honestly believe that you can afford to pay as high as 8 per cent for money borrowed to pay cash for what you buy of us, rather than trade at credit stores and **pay the Other Fellow's Debts.**

Let Us Prove It To You.

I have and am just putting in a nice line of the Best Groceries. I expect to carry as good and complete line of Groceries as is kept in Berea, and sell them at Down-to-Date Prices. My motto is: "Up-to-Date Goods and Down-to-Date Prices."

I expect to carry a general line of Merchandise. First I have a stock of good Shoes out of the boxes which I am Closing Out at a Sacrifice. Prices as follows:

Ladies and Gents Shoes \$3.00 Shoes at.....\$2.00 2.50 Shoes at.....1.75 1.75 Shoes at.....1.25 50 pairs Hood's Rubber Shoes \$3.00 Rubber Felt Shoes at.....\$1.75 2.25 Rubber Felt Shoes at.....1.50 30 Shields Men's Hats \$3.00 Best Men's Hats at.....\$2.00 2.50 Best Men's Hats at.....1.75	Bargains in Misses Hats \$1.00 Hats at......50 .75 Hats at......25 Men's all Wool Suits \$12.00 Suits for.....\$8.00 8.00 Suits for.....6.50 6.50 Suits for.....4.50 5.00 Suits for.....3.00 Large Stock of all Wool Pants \$4.00 Pants now.....\$3.25 3.25 Pants now.....2.50 2.50 Pants now.....2.00 2.00 Pants now.....1.75 1.25 Pants now.....1.00	Bargains in Ladies Skirts \$10.00 Skirts at.....\$6.00 5.00 Skirts at.....4.00 3.75 Skirts at.....3.00 3.00 Skirts at.....2.00 Ladies and Misses Jackets \$7.50 Jackets now.....\$5.00 5.00 Jackets now.....3.00 3.50 Jackets now.....2.75 2.50 Jackets now.....2.00 A nice line of Men's and Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Caps, etc.
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Galvanized piping, steam fittings, valves for mill men, galvanized steel and tin roofing. Farm implements and Weber wagons. All Up-to-date Goods at Down-to-date Prices.

J. P. BICKNELL.

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, and heals. Sold for 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been a regular life preserver to me. It brought me through a severe attack of pneumonia, and I feel that I owe my life to its wonderful curative properties."—WILLIAM H. TERRY, Wawa, Pa.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufactured by SARGENT & WELCH, PHILS. HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

musical organizations of this institution to gain this ability, absolutely free of expense to the student, it is to be regretted that anyone should leave here without having put forth an effort to acquire for himself this capacity for usefulness to the community wherever he may go.

THE ANNUAL DEBATE.

Phi Delta Versus Alpha Zeta.

The Annual Debate between Alpha Zeta and Phi Delta Literary Societies was listened to on last Friday night in the new Chapel by an audience of nearly one thousand people. Dr. Cowley presided over the meeting. After prayer by Dr. Hubbell, the chairman read the question of debate for the evening: Resolved, That Congress should delegate the power to regulate and determine railroad rates to a Commission or Bureau, the decision of which shall be of their own force effective.

Two limitations had been agreed to: 1st, The Constitutionality of such Congressional action is to be admitted; and, 2nd, the question is not to be affected by any legislation antecedent to the Debate.

An expression of hearty approval

came from the audience as the speakers, whose names had up to this time been carefully withheld from the public, came forward to their respective desks. Alpha Zeta and its partisans occupied the east side of the Chapel, and Phi Delta the West. Phi Delta was represented by Messrs. C. C. Hudson, John Welch, and W. C. Hunt, who affirmed the question. Messrs. Norman Frost, Harry B. Kinnard, and Henry Langfellow spoke on the Negative for Alpha Zeta.

Mr. Hudson opened the discussion, carefully outlining and impressing upon the audience the lines of argument and points of attack which the Affirmative would pursue. His speech set out the evils of the present system and the need of a remedy and showed that the speaker was master of his subject. The calm deliberation that characterized the speech of Mr. Frost gave much weight to his argument which was clear and pointed and faultless in logic. Mr. Welch throughout his argument had an ease of bearing and expression which showed that he was convinced of his reasoning. Mr. Kinnard followed with a line of argument put so pointedly that it was not answered. Mr. Hunt was

at home on the stage and had a natural earnestness of expression that carried conviction and impressed all.

The Judges were President J. C. Acheson, of Caldwell College, Danville, Ky., Prof. B. T. Spencer, of the Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Ky., and Judge L. B. Chalkley, Dean of the Law Department, of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. To avoid the possibility of a tie, the decision of each judge was to be given either "affirmative," or "negative." The decision, which was universally acquiesced in, gave two votes to the affirmative—the side of Phi Delta.

All the Judges expressed themselves in the highest terms of appreciation of the work done. One remarked it was the best of its kind he had heard in Kentucky. Another stated that the work would take second place to no college in this part of the State. Both sides had searched the question to the bottom and there was no argument omitted and no point bearing on the question left untouched on either side. The work done is a credit to the speakers, the Literary Societies, and to Berea College, and would be a credit to any College. The speakers as well as

their seconds have gathered facts and experience which will never be forgotten, and which will be of lasting value current yet in the world for half a century to come. The material for debating is here. What Berea College needs now is a system by which the winning teams will supply men for an Inter-Collegiate debate, and these men to be rewarded by giving credit for one course in some department as Political Economy, History or some allied subject.

Entertainment at the Parish House.

It will be long before the people of Berea have the privilege of listening to a better entertainment than that of Tuesday night, when the Ariel Quartette, assisted by Miss Campbell, accompanist, and Mr. James Combs, Reader, gave a Program in the Union Church. The program opened with a delightful instrumental number, March Militaire, by Miss Campbell, who made her hearers wish that one who could so effectively use a cabinet organ might have had a chance to show her power on a piano instead. It would be hard to select from the numbers given by the Quartet, and the solos by Prof. Rigby and Mr. Horton any

for special mention. Not one could have been left out. Every number but two was encored; one of these being a deeply impressive sacred selection, which the sense of the fitness of things prevented being encored, and the other being the final "Good-night." The Quartet was well loaded for the occasion, and good-naturedly responded to every call for a return, to the unbounded delight of the audience. Mr. Combs, also, was at his best, and after every number was called back. He too had not come without his cartridge belt being well filled. While every selection which he gave was well received, his take-off of a school-boy recitation set the audience wild. Though social privileges were not given, the lower part of the house was almost solidly filled, showing that Berea people know a good thing when it comes their way. It needs no prophet to foretell a striking success for the Quartet and Mr. Combs when they go "a touring," but they will travel far to find a more appreciative audience than the one they faced last Tuesday night. Wherever they go, they ought, if possible, to take Miss Campbell with them.

Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS FOR PUBLICATION TO C. D. LEWIS, BERE, KY.

Choose Good Men.

In the Louisville Herald for January 23 appears a face familiar to most persons who have been students in Berea within the last four years. It is that of our friend Taylor Gabbard who is now representing Owsley county at Frankfort.

The writer has often been asked by young men, mostly teachers, if he thought it wise for a young man to enter politics. His answer was uniformly this: "If you want to make the world better by living in it and desire to give your life to the service of your fellow men, and if you feel that you have unflinching courage and an iron will, yes." Kentucky needs all the young men of that kind in politics that she can get, and though, as a teacher, you are doing great good, yet as a clean, honest, unselfish politician, your field of usefulness will be broadened.

It is true that too often the offices of trust in our counties and state are left to men who are after the money they bring and not the opportunity they offer to render service to society.

Let such men as we know Taylor Gabbard to be fill our county offices and our legislative halls at Frankfort and we will see not only education but every good thing move forward as we have never known it to do before.

Club members and teachers, you are out of the school room now, but you are leaders and teachers in your communities; yet the best character and brain of eastern Kentucky is found amongst the country teachers. Pick out strong men from your number who will stand firm through all temptation, put them before the people and by a campaign of honor and intelligence put them in charge of our government, state as well as local. By no other work can you more richly bless your people.

Farmers Neglected.

[Contributed by the Educational Improvement Commission of Kentucky]

"Although the farm keeps the balance of trade in the nation's favor, furnishing two thirds of our exports, and contributing to our manufacturing supremacy by producing cheap food for our mechanics; yet, comparatively little has been done towards educating the farmer for his work."

See Wilson, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

The farmer's boy in the country should have the privilege of attending a school in as comfortable a school house, with as good equipment and for as long a term as the city boy. He should also have a teacher as thoroughly trained in his profession as the State is able to produce.

An old Prussian maxim is as follows: "Whatever you wish to appear in the life of a nation, you must put into its schools."

If it be possible by proper education to enable a young farmer to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, and to make two ears of corn or two heads of wheat grow where he had only harvested one before, then such education pays.

Four years ago I drove by an old, worn out field. The fence had been torn down and the persimmon sprouts and broom sedge had taken possession.

The roof of the old cabin, built by the pioneer farmer, had fallen in, and buzzards sat upon the dilapidated walls. It was a desolate sight.

Last July I drove by the same place. This time it was "down a shady lane." On either side was a corn field that bid fair to make from 50 to 70 bushels per acre. A splendid barn and an elegant farmhouse had taken the place of the old log hut. Green grass, well bred stock and a general appearance of

order, system, and scientific farming caused me to ask the ignorant driver what had wrought these changes. The reply was, "I dunno, zactly; a darned Yankee came down here and bought the place. They jes natchelly have some sort o' sleight at farming." (The secret of the matter is, he was an educated farmer).

The place to lay the foundation for a change in this state of affairs is in the school room; but in order to make it effective, the school rooms of the State must be presided over by teachers who are not only educated in the branches now taught, and trained professionally for their work, but who are also well versed in the elementary principles of the science of agriculture.

Statistics show that the ability of a people to earn money is in direct proportion to the amount of education they have received. It matters little whether they be bankers, merchants, lawyers or farmers. A blacksmith in one of our large cities makes over \$2,000 a year, and yet he does nothing but the head work. Others do the pounding at the anvil. He has a college education. Think of a college graduate being a blacksmith! But why not, if he can make a financial success of it? It is certainly an honorable occupation.

"The most productive thing in the world is not a dollar, nor two dollars, but a thing that is not material, a thing that makes ships, commerce and men; it is a BOY, and above all, an AMERICAN boy."—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Kentucky has many of these American boys, and finer specimens cannot be found in the civilized world. The paramount duty of this Commonwealth is to make proper provision for a system of public schools that will reach all these boys, and girls too, and develop the best there is in them, thus putting them on an equal footing with the boys and girls of any other State in this Union.

"If it is criminal in the sight of men to starve and mistreat the bodies of horses and dogs, how much more criminal must it be in the sight of God to starve and dwarf the souls of children by permitting them to live in ignorance."—Southern Education.

STUDENTS AT BERE.

Academy Department, Winter Term, 1906

Following are the names of students in the Academy Department of Berea College:

Anderson, Geo.	Jackson, Ellen
Baker, Lewis E.	Jacobs, A. Jay
Bender, Chas.	Jenkins, Chas.
Bender, E. A.	Jones, May F.
Benge, J. R.	Johnson, Lela
Boggs, Whit S.	Keller, Albert
Bold, Elmer	Kimball, I. R.
Brown, Luther	Kinnard, Frank
Burdette, Nel	Lewis, Etta
Burgess, U. M.	Lugin, Howard
Burt, Everett	Lums, Alex.
Caldwell, Marie	Lunsford, Jno.
Callahan, Jno	McClure, Eugene
Campbell, S.	McClure, Harry
Caywood, R. N.	McClure, Pearl
Caywood, S.	McKee, Austin
Christner, Dora	Marsh, Eliza
Clark, Earl B.	Mason, Caroline
Clark, Nannie	Miller, Harry
Clek, Viola	Moxley, Earl
Collinsworth, T.	Neal, Leshie
Combs, Gilbert	Noe, Martha
Cox, Fred	Oggs, Aden
Craeger, Inc.	Osburne, R. H.
Cushman, Geo.	Quade, Henry
Delham, Claude	Reece, May
Dizney, Howard	Reece, Wm. L.
Donaldson, Anna	Ritter, Fred
Early, Clinton	Roberts, Mrs. N.
Fee, Mary	Ross, Andrew M.
Felten, Chas.	Ross, David F.
Fenn, Mabel	Serviner, Sam
Flanery, A.	Shackelford, F.
Fowler, Allie	Shorts, Clyde
Fowler, E. Frank	Spink, Earl
Fronger, Helen	Spurlock, Mary
Fronger, Herman	Stacy, Chester
Frith, ties.	Stout, Robt.
Gardner, L.	Strange, Wm.
Garrett, Eugene	Switzer, Howard
Garland, Jacob	Thompson, E. B.
Halbame, Geo.	Thomson, Eugen
Harrison, Bessie	Tilford, Mayne
Hartfield, Leonard	Todd, Alwin D.
Hays, Grace	Todd, Amy
Hieronymus, J. B.	Treadway, C.
Hill, Lester	Wallace, M.
Hopkins, Bertha	Washburn, Hez.
Houchell, Theo.	Washburn, M.
Hubbel, Norl	Wheelon, V.
Huff, Jesse S.	Wheeler, Frank
Hulet, Gertrude	Wilson, Nora
Hunt, Kellie	Wright, Benj. F.

Reckoning Chas. Winter Term, 1906.

Bogie, Allen	McClish, Fred
Dizney, Walter	McDaniel, Frank
Dunam, Wm.	Marlowe, Osear
Dwyer, D. J.	Marlowe, Walter
Hopkins, Andrew	Murray, M. J.
Hoskins, Jno.	Peak, Oliver E.
Hudson, Daniel	Ray, Hallie
Jasper, Terril	Swaner, Jovus M.
Johnson, C. L.	

Nursing and Applied Science, Winter Term, 1906.

Beatty, Mrs. A.	King, Nina
Combs, Adeline	Meisenhelter, M.
Emerson, Hazel	Rutherford, Etta
Howard, Lizzie	Taylor, A. B.

History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

CHAPTER I—Continued.

On the 3d October, in company with Lieut. Cox and twenty more of the recruits, we returned to Estrill Springs, and were sworn into the U. S. service for three years or during the war, unless sooner discharged by proper authority.

Reenlisting parties with squads were daily arriving. The Colonel's long rows of neat cottage buildings were full, and a large quantity of lumber procured to build quarters. We were bountifully supplied with excellent beef and bacon. The services of an experienced baker were secured, who furnished us good bread, full rations of coffee and sugar, and often a wagon load of potatoes were dumped into camp as a donation from some good old farmer. But the insufficient number of skillets, frying pans and coffee pots, promiscuously gathered up and brought in by thoughtful recruits, and the great number of self appointed, inexperienced cooks, caused confusion and no little discord. To avoid this a certain number of cooks were selected for each company or part of company, to attend to culinary affairs alone. After this judicious arrangement we lived well for soldiers, and many of those company cooks were there given "nick names" that they carried throughout the war. One Harris, of Company H, for his scrupulous cleanliness and dexterity in handling the dish cloth, received the affectionate name of "mother." I Ward, Company F, kindly answered to the name of "Aunt Sally," etc.

The 4th of October, Capt. Jamison arrived with a full company from about the three forks of the Kentucky River. A few days later, Capt. Winborn with another squad arrived and joined us, thus augmenting our company, H, to about sixty. Lieut. C. Benton soon after came in with a large squad, that subsequently became Company E. By the 18th October there were no less than fifteen parts of companies and full companies in camp. Col. Barnes in formed us that companies could have only until the 10th November to complete their organizations. Then considerable splicing of squads took place, and parts of squads bolting to other parts of companies, the men not being pleased with the selfish arrangements their recognized leaders were trying to make with others, securing to themselves a lieutenantcy, and making no provision for even a non commissioned officer for any of their devoted followers. Thus men were, after being sworn in, allowed to leave any company not full and join what company they chose, and then have a choice in the selection of company officers, even down to 8th corporal.

The 23d October our encampment was thrown into a furor of excitement on the receipt of the news of Gen. Zollicoffer and his rebel horde being defeated in the spirited little fight at Wild Cat Mountain, by a few regiments of Indians and a few raw Kentucky recruits. About the 25th October, Captains Mayhew, McDaniel and J. B. Banton's companies from Barboursville and Manchester arrived at the Springs. Our reception of this important addition to our command was enthusiastically warm and noisy. These companies had smelt powder at Wild Cat, and we met them in the town of Irvine with music and much cheering, and escorted them as conquering heroes to our camp.

The measles had broken out among us, and notwithstanding good medical aid was secured, several hundred of the Eighth boys went through this sickening contagion. Though none died immediately from the disease, it no doubt subsequently caused the death of a large number.

Several hours each day were spent in an awkward attempt at drill. Progress was unavoidably slow, as nearly all the self appointed officers and drill sergeants were as little skilled in tactics as the men, who found it difficult to habituate themselves to being disciplined by such awkward superiors. Lieutenant Colonel May, Major G. B. Broadhus and Captain Powell had served in the Mexican war as Lieutenants, and Captain R. B. Hickman had attended a military school a few months previous to joining the Eighth. All the other officers were novices in tactics and regulations.

From the 1st to the 10th of November the principal excitement in camp was the splicing of squads into companies and the election of officers. With so much electioneering, discipline existed only in name. There were some exciting and uncomfortable close races, but the best of humor prevailed, defeated aspirants cheerfully acquiescing in the choice of the majority.

The 13th November, ten companies were fully organized, with maximum number, making an aggregate of a few over nine hundred. The newly elected company officers met and decided upon the letter and rank of each company, as follows:

Co. A	Captain, J. D. Mayhew.
1st Lieut.	Wm. Ketchen.
Co. B	Captain, A. D. Powell.
1st Lieut.	J. Need.
2d Lieut.	J. Blackwell.
Co. C	Captain, John Wilson.
1st Lieut.	Wm. Park.
2d Lieut.	Cassius Park.
Co. D	Captain, R. B. Jamison.
1st Lieut.	J. P. Gamm.
2d Lieut.	T. Carson.
Co. E	Captain, R. B. Hickman.
1st Lieut.	C. D. Benton.
2d Lieut.	Perry Nickolls.
Co. F	Captain, John B. Banton.
1st Lieut.	Barton Dixon.
2d Lieut.	Newton Hughes.
Co. G	Captain, L. C. Minter.
1st Lieut.	Caleb Hughes.
2d Lieut.	Winfield S. Spencer.
Co. H	Captain, Rhodes Winborn.
1st Lieut.	Wade R. Cox.
2d Lieut.	T. J. Wright.
Co. I	Captain, Wm. McDaniel.
1st Lieut.	— Crooks.
2d Lieut.	— Amy.
Co. K	Captain, Henry Thomas.
1st Lieut.	Wesley Stewart.
2d Lieut.	Wm. Smallwood.

Col. S. M. Barnes was chosen as Colonel; Reuben May, of Clay county, Lieutenant Colonel; Green B. Broadhus, of Madison, Major; John S. Clark, of Irvine, Adjutant, and Timothy Paul, of Clay, Chaplain.

Three days after, we received an entire outfit of camp and garrison equipage, except tents. The arms were the old altered muskets. With our new clothing the Eighth began to assume quite a martial appearance, and the officers were becoming indefatigable in study and drill.

By the 20th November the majority of our muskets stricken comrades had become convalescent. About this time the Colonel received orders from General Thomas to break up camp and march to Lebanon. The evening of the 27th November a delegation of loyal ladies from the town of Irvine and vicinity assembled on the long veranda of the principal Springs building, one of them bearing aloft a large and beautiful silk flag, made by them expressly for gift to the Eighth Kentucky. The regiment formed dress parade, though the officers' uniforms were as varied as the habiliments of any thirty or forty citizens usually are. The proper salutation had to be made with the hand, as none of us had purchased swords or uniforms. We closed column by division, when Joseph Clark, Jr., made the presentation speech to the ladies, winding up with the admonition to "Carry that flag to victory; never let it be deserted or dishonored by brave Kentuckians!" The throbbing hearts and quivering lips of our brave mountain boys responded, "Never!" "Never!" then gave three cheers for the loyal ladies of old Estill.

(To Be Continued.)

One morning a Sunday school was about to be dismissed and the youngsters were already in anticipation of relaxing their cramped little limbs after the hours of confinement on straight backed chairs and benches, when the superintendent arose and, instead of the usual dismissal, announced: "And now, children, let me introduce Mr. Smith, who will give us a short talk."

Mr. Smith smilingly arose, after gazing impressively around the classroom, began with: "I hardly know what to say," when the whole school was convulsed to hear a small, thin voice back in the rear hiss: "They amen and thit down!"—Savannah News.

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PUBLIC SALE

Blue Grass Farm, Crop and Stock.
On Thursday, January 25, 1906, at my residence near Maize, Garrard county, Ky., I will sell to the highest bidder my farm of ninety-three acres of good rich fertile land in a high state of cultivation. It is well improved, has good fencing, a good cottage of six rooms, hall and three porches. Also good cellar, lasting cistern, good outbuildings, two good ponds and springs; two good stock barns, one good tenant house of four rooms and one porch. Fruit of all kinds and good grape arbor.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

Cupid's Game.

Love is a game of cards, at best.
Kings, queens and knaves and all the rest
Are in the pack, but no one knows
What sort of hand young Cupid throws
Out to each sentimental guest.

Shy!—her smiles proclaim her bliss;
Doris smothered, with air disheveled,
She holds no trump, which clearly shows
Love is a game.

Dick finds that diamonds give zeal,
While Charles for clubs makes his request,
Sunder terminates Mary's tale of woe,
But, when it comes to peaching love,
Hearts always fly, as manifest,
Love is a game.

—Puck.

Consideration.

"Mr. Juggins says he is a self made man."
"Very considerate of him," rejoined Miss Cuyemine, "to take care to relieve his friends of all responsibility."—Washington Star.

Material Proof.

Mother—Now, Willie, when I have to punish you it hurts me worse than it does you.

Willie (resentfully)—Why ain't you a-dollarin' then?—Baltimore American.

How She Knows.

"I sing up to G." said Marley.
"I've often been told so, you see.
Where'er I sing high
The folks who are nigh
Invariably murmur, 'Oh, gee!'"
—Kansas City Times.

A Use For It.

"Is that block headed fellow a collegian?"
"Yes, and his block head comes in mighty handy in bucking the line."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Mere Superstition.

"Children are a poor man's blessing, you know."
"Yes, I suppose it's because he does not send them to college."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Not Old.

"Two souls with but a single thought"
Were Bess and Gus, but, bless us,
By just one look at Gus we're taught
The single thought is Bess.

—Philadelphia Press.

Didn't Work Well.

Young Mother (schemingly)—Everybody says the baby looks like you.
Rich Old Uncle—Gee hospital! I'd better stop drinking. —New York Weekly.

His Groove.

Rev. Gumbusta—Young man, always take the straight and narrow path.
De Styles—Can't. I own an automobile. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

Only a Dream.

As he told her of his love
She awoke with joyous scream
To find herself the victim of
A lobster supper dream.

—Brooklyn Life.

Money in Fruit.

Yeast—What fruit is there the most money in?
Crusadeak—Insurance phums, I guess. —Yonkers Statesman.

Busy Scolding.

"Doesn't he practice any religion?"
"No, he practices on every religion. He's a professional knocker." —San Francisco Examiner.

Beyond the Speed Limit.

Although he was so fast at first,
He did so unreluctant,
But his digestion by and by
Was suddenly arrested.

—New York Mail.

Not Always Alike.

Mother—Now, remember, Sandy, that three feet make a yard.
Sandy—A front or back yard?—New York Press.

Stranger Than Fiction.

He fell, poor boy, he fell,
For he was only human,
But his mother, strange to tell,
Didn't blame it on a woman.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Defamed.

Johnny—Pa, what is a canal?
Pa—A body of land surrounded by scandal. —Tom Watson's Magazine.

Congressional Prophecy.

Our statesmen soon will gather fast,
Their wisdom in express,
They'll do more work this year than last—
They couldn't do much less.

—Washington Star.

How He Made It.

"Did he make his college team?"
"Yes, he made his college team tired."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Way They Go.

A pair of shoes may hurt like sin
For weeks, and then about
The time we get them broken in
They start to breaking out.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not Lost.

Knicker—What caused the accident?
Booker—He suddenly gained control of his machine. —Brooklyn Life.

Discreet.

Though "money talks,"
As some folks say,
It never gives
Itself away.

—Philadelphia Press.

The Gaffer.

"Did he retire on his money?"
"No—on his nerve and other people's money."—Detroit Free Press.

And That's No Lie.

"Tis said that Atlas held the world,
And some folks at the story scoff,
For if any man held it today,
You bet he'd try to let it off."

—Baltimore News.

Why?

Dyer—Any fool can ask questions.
Ryer—Why do you?—Judge.

The Reckless Chauffeur.

He who kills and rides away
May himself kill some other day.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Any one desiring to have pure maple syrup delivered to them, about March 10, at \$1.10 per gallon, should order at once of C. F. Canfield. At present have orders amounting to 90 gallons.



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How Many Birthdays?

You must have had sixty at least! What? Only forty? Then it must be your gray hair. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops these frequent birthdays. It gives all the early, deep, rich color to gray hair, and checks falling hair. And it keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

"I was greatly troubled with dandruff which produced a most disagreeable itching of the scalp. I used Ayer's Hair Vigor and the dandruff soon disappeared. My hair also stopped falling out and now I have a splendid head of hair."—DAVID C. KINNE, Plainfield, Conn.

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Food Adulteration.

The American public will not seriously dispute the statement of Secretary Wilson that it favors the purity of the market basket. The only possible difference can be as to method. The adulteration of food has reached that point where the people have a right to complain. Prices have risen enormously within the past few years, and adulteration has become more frequent. Since it is generally believed that the purity of the article is destroyed in order that additional profit may go to some one other than the consumer, it can readily be seen that the people lose at both ends of the bargain. State laws have been effective in some instances. In Pennsylvania many dealers have been punished for selling preserved sausage, but it is possible that many others have not been brought to justice. But sausage is not the only food adulterated. Foreign substances are declared by chemists to have found their way into many other articles found on the ordinary table. So carefully is this adulteration carried on that it is not always discovered until the party who profits becomes careless through continued success. Without considering the moral phase of a practice that allows a man to cheat his neighbor, the evil effects of adulteration might well be considered a field for national legislation. What the influence of politics in the state may conceal it is more than probable the effective work of federal officers will uncover.

Barefoot Soldiers.

Barefooted soldiers may soon form a novel feature of the United States army. At any rate, Inspector General Hurton has suggested that the efficiency of the Philippine scouts would be improved if they were required to go without shoes, especially in the field. That would be a return to the primitive state and customs of the scouts, who in the old days went about scantily attired, with no notion of stockings and shoes, to say nothing of the military leggings which now grace the shanks of that valuable agent of the government. It may be advantageous, it is pointed out, to have the scout equipped with a light canvas shoe for garrison use, but he is considered as at present altogether encumbered with the weight of what most people would regard as the necessities of life, especially of the life in the field. It is reported that beyond the clothing on the back of the scout, he does not need more than a blanket to which to wrap himself at night. Altogether there is no more economical employe of the government, as far as requirements of the person are concerned, than this same scout in the Philippines.

Walter Christie, a noted eastern aviator, was on a run near Cape May not long ago and just as dusk was beginning to fall discovered he had lost his way. At the crossing of the roads he stopped, not knowing which to take, and shortly a boy appeared, driving a cow. "Say, my lad," Mr. Christie called, "I want to reach Cape May and don't know the road." The little fellow calmly surveyed the stranger, spat through his teeth and answered: "Well, mister, you jest follow that Cow. Cape May's where she lives."

As a result of the work of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, it is said on very good authority that actual brutality from parents to children has decreased materially. The society has become an effective body man in the minds of parents with a turn for brutality. Neglect still furnishes its painful tally of cases, but physical torture comes to its attention much less frequently than it did in the beginning. And yet there is work enough in providing against neglect.

A shirt went through the Parsons laundry last week with two diamond studs in the bosom, and the owner got them back. This, says the Iowa Register, is the most remarkable shirt tale in Kansas.

The only life insurance policy that should be allowed to lapse is the policy on which the big companies were run before the insurrection.

EARTH'S DECREASING YIELD

Resources of Nature at the Present Time Will Eventually Be Exhausted.

The danger of exhausting the earth's resources and the duty owing to the generations yet to come are pointed out by Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler in a recent book, "Man and the Earth."

According to Prof. Shaler the use of iron four centuries ago was probably not ten pounds per capita each year, in the United States it is now over 400 pounds, and in a century, unless the progress is checked, it will be a ton, and the use of other metals grows in a similar scale. The production of coal in the same period in Europe and America has increased from a pound to two tons per capita. At the present rate the coal supply will be exhausted before the twenty-third century.

The case is still more serious as relates to food supplies. Tillage exposes the soil to the destructive action of rain and the crops take out soluble minerals more rapidly than they are restored. In Italy, Greece and Spain the measure of this damage is distressingly apparent, but it is going on everywhere except in a few flat regions like England and Belgium. Even in the prairie lands of the Mississippi valley this impoverishment is already apparent.

On the other hand, the human race steadily grows, and Prof. Shaler agrees with Malthus so far as to say that in a historic sense the world will soon be near the food limit. But he holds that there will be a decrease in the birth rate, as in France, rather than an abatement in the mode of life, so that clearly President Roosevelt is fighting against the current.

Taking the world over, there is still room for the doubling of the population. How much additional soil may be reclaimed from the sea or from morasses cannot yet be accurately determined. In Europe perhaps ten per cent. In the United States drainage may add 100,000 square miles, with a food-giving value four times that of Illinois, and irrigation may yield still further gain. The world over drainage and irrigation may yet provide soil to feed the entire present population.

In water power North America is better off than any other continent. Next comes Africa, with the Nile, Zambesi, Congo and the Niger. The eastern face of the Andes also has great possibilities, and the southern slope of the Himalayas. The rivers of the earth promise to supply more power than is now derived from all sources and will be rapidly developed as coal fields.

Gold and silver are relatively unimportant and there seems to be all the lead that the world is likely to need for a long time—if wars can be abolished. Tin is likely to be substantially exhausted by the end of the century, but zinc, which is more important, is also more abundant. Of the minor metals, mercury and platinum give the most concern. Aside from the metals sulphur is, perhaps, the most important mineral, and the supply from volcanic and other sources seems adequate. A continued supply of nitrates may be hoped for by drawing upon the air.

TO PRESERVE THE BISON.

Proposed Plan of Placing Remaining Buffaloes on Extensive Ranges.

At the meeting of persons interested in the preservation of the American bison, Ernest Harold Baynes, who was elected secretary of the society which was formed for the purpose, enumerated the number of uses to which bison could be put if their numbers were increased. One of these was a suggestion that had a little of the flavor of hitching Pegasus to a plow. "They could be used as oxen are used," he declared. He had with him in support of his assertion a photograph which showed himself riding behind a pair of bison-drawn carriages.

Mr. Baynes' home is in Meriden, N. H., where he has had an opportunity to become acquainted with the members of the herd of 180 bison on the 37,000-acre Corbin estate. This herd is said to be the best in the country, and, barring the one owned by Western Indians, who possess about 250, the largest single group of the animals. The tamed bison team is only one of the manifestations of a quack which Mr. Baynes has for getting inside the hide of animals and persuading them to recognize in him a friend and master. He could write a book on "Wild Animals I Have Known Intimately," for foxes and other animals and birds have accepted him on intimate terms.

The plan for preserving the buffaloes is to divide them into herds and place these on widely separated ranges, so that the appearance of a contagious disease would not extinguish the race. These ranges should be as large as possible in order to restore to the animal his native habits.

Gratified Ambition.

Policeman (arresting him)—I timed ye, sor. Ye wor goin' a mile a minute.

Chauffeur (grabbing him eagerly by the arm)—Officer, if you can swear to that at the trial I'll do the handsome thing, by George!—Chicago Tribune.

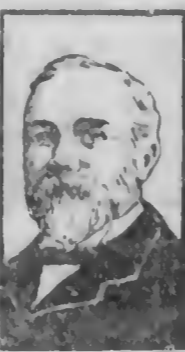
Caustic Enough.

"Shall I give you some caustic to remove that wart?" asked a drug clerk to an acquaintance the other day.

"No, indeed," was the instant reply, "my wife is caustic enough for me."—Boston Budget.

The Exposure of Corruption a Hopeful Sign

By ANDREW CARNEGIE.



There is cause for congratulation upon the result of recent appeals to the people which have overthrown corrupt gangs pursuing public life for private plunder. Deplorable, humiliating as have been the exposures made both in politics and business of late, the downfall of so many captains of corruption has given us renewed faith in democracy.

We sometimes hear it said and repeated that our laws are loosely constructed. But such critics lose sight of the higher law which public opinion constitutes. Our country is governed by public opinion, by which the republic must either stand or fall. And public opinion as yet has shown no sign of deterioration.

Whenever the masses are stirred by corrupt practices dragged to light, or other evils, their verdict may be depended upon as a just and impartial one. There is nothing on earth so salutary as the purifying breath of public opinion.

Occasionally it expresses itself slowly and faintly. Great abuses and startling revolutions are required to arouse it to action. But, once aroused, the verdict of the people emphasizes the axiom that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

As a corollary to this revolt the conscience of the American people has been profoundly agitated by lax business standards. There are no "ifs" and "ands" about either the cause or the effect. It is a simple statement of fact that the integrity of our national character is on trial.

What is the root of the evil? What is the fundamental cause? Is it iniquitous so much as it is sheer neglect, which becomes criminal on occasion? So far as may be casually observed, the great fault has been that good men have given their names to certain enterprises without intending to guard them by close attention to the duties involved when their names were so given. They have been deplorably careless in numerous cases, but many of them have been more sinned against than sinning, so far as criminal act or intention is concerned.

But it has been a needed lesson, and our greater industrial and financial institutions will have more difficulty in future than ever before in getting respectable, capable gentlemen to act as dummy directors and, not infrequently, as decoy ducks.

Policy of Government Road Building

By HON. W. P. BROWNLOW, Member of Congress from Tennessee.

The proposition that congress shall appropriate money to aid the states in highway construction is sound in principle and patriotic in policy. It is not new, except that the favors of the general government have for many years been turned into other channels. The aid extended to the Pacific railroads, covering hundreds of millions of money and public lands, and the hundreds of millions spent on rivers and harbors was all based upon the theory that the government but served its own good when appropriating money to increase and improve the transportation facilities of the country. That is a sound proposition, and it adhered to by the congress must lead to the early extension of government aid to the states in road improvement. The government rests upon the loyalty of its people. The people sustain it in times of peace and defend it in times of war. The people are the government. Whatever policy will benefit the people becomes a national obligation to be observed by those entrusted with power. Road building is a recognized function of government in every civilized country but ours. No country has ever witnessed systematic road construction except by government aid. Our national experience is ample to justify the declaration that the states of the union will never have systematized road building until the general government leads the way in cooperation with the states. If the congress had authority under the constitution to take the people's money from the treasury to aid such special interests as railroad construction and rivers and harbor improvement, surely no man of creditable reputation will contend that it is not authorized by the constitution to take the people's money and devote it to their own direct and immediate internal necessities. Everybody concedes the necessity for good roads. The department of agriculture has figured from carefully gathered statistics that bad roads cost the farmers of the United States \$1,500,000 every time the sun goes down. That is a fearful showing. Refusal to relieve this condition is the same to the farmers as if the government should annually come along and confiscate that much of their products, or as if congress should order it destroyed by other means. We need good road legislation more than we need a lot of other things contended for at every congress. We need good roads legislation more than any special thing just now, and we hope the Fifty-ninth congress will do justice to the people and either enact the proposed Brownlow-Lattimer bill, or some similar measure.

W. P. Brownlow

Only One Classification

By REV. R. T. CALDWELL, Presbyterian Minister.

dealer who knowingly misrepresents, in order to make a trade, is a liar and a thief both.

Time was not far back when the hoodler was called a statesman, or, at worse, a shrewd politician. It is to the great advantage of this country that he is now known by his right name.

The upheaval over this land in the name of civic righteousness has taught the people clearly the line of demarcation between business honor and straight-out stealing.

Calling things by their proper names is always in the interest of honesty. I am not attacking the accumulation of wealth. I think the acquirement of money has divine sanction, but the man who aspires to financial standing must be prepared to give a good account of the manner in which he acquired every penny, and the use he has made of it.

WAS TOO SICK TO KILL.

Indians Would Not Take the Life of a Man Who Had Consumption.

A retired colonel of the United States army told this story between halves of a football game the other day, says the Washington Post:

"After the Fort Kearny fight with the Indians I was sent out scouting with my troop, rounding up a band of hostiles. The week before we left a consumptive Englishman showed up. He was a friend of the colonel's and he was trying to cough it as a last chance. He was in a bad way. When my orders came he asked to go along. He was still strong enough to ride, and we took him along, although rather against our judgment. Of course, such a thing wouldn't be allowed nowadays, but that was on the old frontier, where rules were lax."

"We rode for a fortnight and never found our hostiles. But one rainy night they found us."

"I remember the Englishman was huddled over a little covered camp fire when being started from all sides, and in ten seconds 300 Indians were riding over us. They had murdered the outposts and sprung a surprise. We got together and formed some kind of a hollow square and drove them back. We lost six killed."

"When we had time to look about for dead and wounded I thought of my English friend. He was nowhere to be seen. I supposed, of course, that he had been killed, and I started about to look for his body."

"They found him lying under a bush. The trooper who saw him first rolled him over and found that he was alive and unharmed, but crying as though his heart would break."

"What's the matter?" said the trooper.

"I'm a dead man," said the Englishman.

"He wouldn't explain until I had a session alone with him. It appears that he had been sitting by the fire when a book on horseback rode up over him with his gun tamped down. The Englishman threw up his hands and faced the Indian, ready to die like a man. The Indian caught a full view of his face in the firelight. 'You're dead man,' said the Indian in English, 'no use. Don't move, and he lowered his gun and passed on.'"

"There was no heartening the consumptive after that. Two days later we made a settlement and dropped him off in charge of the keeper of the Indian station, and to a woman he was dead."

PROTECTING NEWLY WED.

Head Waiter in Hotel Has the Wrong Idea About Preventing Starving.

A bride and groom had been much troubled by the stare of people at home wherever they went. So when they arrived at the hotel hotel the groom called the head waiter.

"Now, George," he said, "we have been bothered to death by people staring at us because we are just married. We want to be free from that sort of thing here. Now, here is two dollars and I trust you will tell people we are just married if they ask you. Do you understand?" "Yes, sah," said George. "I understand."

All went well that day. But the following morning when the couple came down to breakfast the staring was worse than ever. Chambermaid in the hall snickered, clerks behind the desk nudged each other, everybody in the dining room stared. When the couple returned to their room it was only to see a head sticking out of nearly every room down the long hall. "This was too much. This was the limit. Angered beyond control, the groom went to the desk and called for the head waiter."

"Look here, you old fool, didn't I give you two dollars to protect myself and wife from this staring business?" said the groom.

"Yes, sah, you did," said George. "Don't you see I didn't tell."

"Then how about this staring?" asked the groom. "It's worse here than anywhere. Did anyone ask you if we were married?"

"Yes, sah," replied George. "Several folks did."

"Well, what did you tell them?" "I told 'em, sah," replied the honest negro. "You wuzn't married at all."

Democratic Norway.

Norway with all its preference for a monarchical form of government, seems to be the most democratic country in Europe. The king is not "your majesty." He is addressed with sturdy indifference to formality as "Mr. King," just as in this country we say "Mr. President." Haakon accommodates himself cheerfully to the democratic spirit, and is to be seen walking about the streets of Christiania in a most unpretentious manner, carrying his baby boy on his arm. The civil servants of the state wear no uniforms, simple evening dress after the American custom being prescribed for state occasions.

The Real Danger.

"Does your father ever say anything about my staying so late, darling?"

"Whenever he mentions you, he refers to you as the 'gas bill.'"

"Does that mean anything serious?"

"Not unless he slips down some night and foots the bill."—Kansas City Times.

Familiar Plea.

It was at the church fair.

"Chances are \$10 each," said the pretty girl.

The man was equal to the emergency.

"All I want is half a chance," murmured he.—Pittsburg Post.



THE ENGINEER'S REMEDY.

He Had Battled with the Demon Drink, But Found Only One Way of Escape.

Mr. Engineer was a gray-haired, bickering man of 50, quiet and unobtrusive, and deeply in love with his beautiful machine. He had formerly run a locomotive, and now took a stationary engine because he could get no employment on the railroad. A long talk with the superintendent of the road from which he had been removed revealed only one fault in the man's last life—he loved strong drink.

"He is," said the informant, "as well posted on steam as any man on the road; he worked up from train boy to fireman, from fireman to engineer, rendered us valuable services, has saved many lives by his quickness and bravery, but he cannot let drink alone, and for that reason we have discharged him."

In spite of this discouraging report, I hired the man during the final week of his stay I passed through the engine room many times a day in the course of my factory rounds, but never found much amiss. The great machine ran as smoothly and quietly as if its bearings were set in velvet, the steel cross-head and crankshaft and the brass oil cups reflected the morning sun like mirrors, no speck of dirt found lodgment in the room.

In the fire room the same order prevailed, the steam gauges showed even pressure, the water gauges were always just right and our daily report showed that we were burning less coal than formerly. The most critical inspection failed to find anything about either the engine or boilers that showed the slightest symptoms of ugliness or disrepair.

Three weeks passed. The man who had been recommended as good for "five days work and two days drink" had not answered a hair from his duty. The gauges were beginning to wobble and complain upon the strain of the affair.

"I should like to speak to you a moment, Mr. Engineer," said the superintendent, "I passed through your section."

"Well, John, what now?" I asked, drawing out my notebook. "Cylinder all at ease?"

"It is about myself," he replied. "I must speak to you privately."

"Thirty-two years ago I met my first love, a girl named Catherine, and for the past ten years we have been working together. I have been married for ten years. I was not able to let her go, but she was getting a frightful cold upon me. At that time I was engaged in the building for steam engines were ordered. My employer was ordered to build a boiler for me, but I tried all sorts of remedies and all failed. My wife said that I might be rescued, yet my promises to her were broken within two days. I signed pledges and joined societies, but appetite was still my master. My employers renounced with me, I discovered me, but all to no effect. I could not stop, and I knew it."

"When I came to work for you I did not expect to stay a week, I was nearly done for, but now," said the man, "my face is lit up with a new, happy joy. In this extremely when I was ready to plunge into a sea of glass of rum, I found a sure remedy. I am saved from my appetite."

"What is your remedy?"

"The engineer took up an open bottle, that lay face down on the floor, and read, 'The Blood of Jesus cleanseth us from all sin.'—National Advertiser.

SOMETHING DOING

A law is being enforced in Cape Colony, South Africa, which forbids the selling of groceries to children under 16 years of age.

Patrick P. Carroll offers the sum of \$10,000 for a city hall, a police station and a fire station for the city of New York, in that city for ten years with certain restrictions.

Dr. Charles L. Dana, president of the New York Academy of Medicine, in discussing alcoholism recently made two statements of much weight. He said that a real drunkard rarely survives 15 years, and that the human organism cannot outlive more than 300 intoxications.

The temperance evangelist of Australia, Rev. Father May, achieves remarkable success in his temperance campaigns. In a seven weeks' series of meetings in Australia he prevailed upon 21,355 men and women to sign the pledge.

"Alcohol Peril" in France.

The leading public men of France are alarmed over the increase of insanity, crime and disease in that country directly attributable to absolute and other alcoholic drinks. The Paris Temps declares that the production and consumption of natural and hygienic drinks should be favored, while the manufacture of spirits based on badly rectified alcohol should be hindered in order to combat a social and national peril.

Sunday Closing Helps Bank Accounts.

Secretary Hanchett of New York, states that when President Roosevelt was police commissioner of New York he had savings deposit accounts completed jointly with his enforcement of the Sunday closing of saloons. Those statistics showed that the Monday morning deposits in the savings banks were much heavier during the Sunday closing period than theretofore.

The Citizen

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How to Win in Life.
The traits which make for success are definiteness of aim, clearness of view, tenacity of purpose, the power of concentration and the faculty, which with some men appears to be a kind of sixth sense, of quickly apprehending and promptly grasping the main chance.

Definiteness of aim is the first essential. There are thousands, yes, millions of people who go through life without any definite aim whatever. They live from day to day, content if they are able to get along to satisfy their daily necessities. These people, remarks the Philadelphia Inquirer, play their part in the progress of civilization, which requires the cooperation of all, and they may themselves enjoy a fair share of happiness, but success in any considerable measure is not for such. The man who "gets there," to use the current and convenient slang, is he who starts with the purpose of arriving at some predetermined goal; not the one who wanders along any road he may chance to strike without knowing or much caring where it is going to lead him. But it is not enough to plan; one must also execute, and it is here that the obstacles are encountered which so many fail to overcome. The purpose once formed must be maintained, in spite of occasional or even repeated failures, and although the ambitious striver may seem not to be getting forward he must not relax his efforts or allow himself to become discouraged. He must still keep pushing along. He must cultivate a little philosophy for his comfort and assistance and remember that his experience is not exceptional. It is the regular thing. Only a very few, having set their purpose high, reach the goal of their expectations at a single bound. Rome was not built in a day. Concentration of effort is another very valuable if not indispensable quality. Many men of ability and deserving fritter their talents away through the multiplicity of their undertakings. It is by much the best to devote one's energies and powers to the achievement of a single object and having made the choice of what is most desirable, to sacrifice the rest. Distractions are always detrimental and sometimes fatal. When Atalanta turned aside to run after the golden apples Milanion threw she lost the race. The ability to appreciate an offering opportunity and the courage to grasp it when to do so involves some risk is another characteristic usually found in the preeminently successful. He who is content to stand on a lower rung of the ladder will never reach the top nor will he go far who fears to climb.

A consular report holds Japan responsible for half the trouble that is now worrying the hide and leather market. When she went to war with Russia she had to shoe with leather half a million men who had been accustomed to wear straw sandals. In doing this she drew heavily on the world's supply of tanned hides, and the effects of this drain are still felt in the leather markets. If the Japs continue the habit thus acquired of wearing leather boots, the Japs will have to take to raising cattle.

The city council of Los Angeles, by an ordinance, has put its official ban on the chorus girl who appears clad in tights. "Nothing objectionable will be permitted on the stage" is the decree of the council, and this word "objectionable" has been construed to mean the appearance of women in tights.

The former home in New York of Richard Croker is to be sold and the name of the most powerful municipal boss since William M. Tweed will soon mean little in the city which he ruled.

The point seems to be well taken that the "harnessing of Niagara" about which we hear so much, is of no particular benefit to the people. The power companies are monopolizing the advantages and are selling their power to the public at a rate no lower than that of coal-made electricity.

A recent report says that in an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" production the dogs were good, but they had poor support.

CAPITALS MADE TO ORDER.

Australia Is to Follow the Examples of the United States and Russia.

The Australian commonwealth, taking a leaf from the history of the United States, has decided to build a new capital which shall be free from the influence of either of the great sections. It will build the capital literally from the ground up and has selected a site not far from the pretty village of Dalgety, on the Snowy river. Dalgety might have slumbered in pastoral obscurity for the next hundred years but for the assumed necessity of Australia to have a capital in a place which nature had designed for a village. It is 30 miles from the nearest railroad station and even when that distance is spanned by the iron way still further connections must be built to link it with the main Victorian system. Henry Stead, in the Independent, estimates that cost of the railroad construction entailed will be \$8,300,000 and that water supply, public buildings and land purchase will carry the total of the expenditures for the new capital up to \$28,000,000. After the city is built it will be a purely artificial capital, just as Washington is, but it will have a very much smaller population, the assumption being that it will not exceed 50,000.

An artificial capital, one created by fiat as a result of a compromise between rival sections or decreed by assumed political necessity is an experiment under the best circumstances and usually falls short of being a metropolis. Washington and St. Petersburg are examples. Washington is simply the seat of the federal government; nothing more. It has disappointed the expectations of its founders that it would become an emporium, a busy mart, a port, a city that should be an illustration in itself of all the activities of a great and busy country. Heavy it has, but business it has not. In population it is far below many cities that we are wont to think of as in our second or possibly our third class.

St. Petersburg, on the other hand, has far outstripped the old capital in population, having 1,333,300 inhabitants, to Moscow's 1,092,360 by the latest census. St. Petersburg is really a great port, commanding a heavy sea-borne trade, but, in fact, it only divides the honors of the capital with Moscow. The latter has the greater hold on the affections and traditions of Russia. It has a prestige which Peter the Great could not undermine. It is the capital of the Russian heart. Napoleon was right when he held that Moscow was the capital to be struck by an invader of Russia.

Australia has one advantage which neither the United States nor Russia enjoyed when they created their artificial capitals. Its area is fixed and determined. The capital will always bear the same geographical relation to every Australian region that it will have in the beginning. In this country the capital is conveniently situated to only a very small section. The United States have expanded into regions that the founders of Washington thought would be wildernesses for many generations to come. Similarly Russia has grown so far and so fast that St. Petersburg is in a corner very remote to provinces that are populous and progressive, in regions that were not even Russian when Peter the Great began to drive the piles for the foundations of his capital.

SUBWAY HURTS CABBIES.
Theater Trade That Once Went to New York Jesus Now Goes to Cars.

"You'd never guess the difference the subway has made in our business," said the oldtime night cab driver, according to the New York Sun. "I should say that night fares from the theater district and Broadway have fallen off one-fourth since last December."

"It used to be that a man in evening clothes, especially if accompanied by a woman wearing garments easily soiled, would hesitate before crowding into a surface car. As for walking from Broadway to one of the elevated roads, that was almost out of the question. The result was that the great majority of theater and opera patrons who could raise the price went home in carriages."

"Now it's different. After the theater the crowds walk to the restaurants for lunch, then they drift along to the subway entrance at Forty-second street and Broadway or at the Grand Central."

"Men and women who would scorn the elevated or surface cars when in evening dress do not balk at the subway. They find the stations and cars generally clean and roomy, and when they get up town where there is no one to see them they do not mind walking a few blocks to save a cab fare."

"Our greatest loss is in Brooklyn patrons. It used to be almost a sure thing that we'd get a bunch of Brooklyn people down as far as the Bridge at least. Then the Brooklyn people had to take a cross-town car or walk half way across the town at one end or the other to get an elevated train."

"Now the subway takes them right to the Bridge entrance. Why, now one can go from Forty-second street clear to the outskirts of Brooklyn without going from under shelter if the weather is bad."

"It's going to be still worse for us when they get the subway running under the river."

Hospitable.
Policeman (to tramp)—I want your name and address.

Tramp (sarcastically)—Oh, yer do, do yer? Well, me name is John Smith, an' me address is Number One, the open air. If yer call on me don't trouble ter knock but just walk in.—Scotsman.

Anotherhood the Highest Duty of Professional Woman

By MRS. ROSALIE LOEW WHITNEY, NEW YORK ATTORNEY.



WHEN I say that a career weighed against domesticity for a woman leaves all the argument on the side of the home life, with practically no defense for the other, I am not decrying a career. Far from it!

I make the point merely that when a choice must be made between the two there is on the side of her profession—the work she has cut out for herself—no valid reason for withholding her from her proper place—the work that the world has cut out for her. There has been no accomplishment by woman in the broad field of labor, in other words, that overbalances the call of the home.

This sounds like a generalization, but it has individual application. I base my views naturally on my own experience and on that of the women I have known, who have deserted public life for matrimony and child bearing, as well as those who have never ventured beyond the threshold in other than a social way.

In my own estimation a career for a woman, if it comes through the necessity for bread winning or to satisfy a craving in herself, is the best preparative for the domestic life to follow. But it must have sincerity at its root. If a woman is honest in the pursuit of her profession, whatever it be, she will be broadened and strengthened. I believe thoroughly that my ten years as a lawyer have given me greater value as a wife and mother. The knowledge of the world and the people in it is a liberal education. It is bound to help in the building of a home.

I believe, too, that the position I held as attorney for the Legal Aid society brought me into contact with a large number in a way that enabled me to do a great deal of good. And yet, I say, this work of mine is nothing as compared with my destiny as a home-maker. Whether all experience would be as happily as mine, or even the majority of cases, it would be hard to say. The individual counts for so much, and the husband's attitude toward the professional wife.

To revert to my own case, my husband objected that I did not retain my maiden name in my professional work after my marriage. This I would not consent to do. He was exceedingly jealous, too, for me, of my professional reputation. But with all this generosity I think it requires a great deal of tact to let the man who feels you have a place apart in the outside world know himself the master in his home as he should be.

There is always the question of whether the woman, used to the adulation or even comradeship of the many, can content herself with the more solitary and restricted existence she must have as a wife. But this again is so largely a matter of temperament that prophesies are impossible. Speaking broadly, a woman, professional or other, is happier married where there is any true congeniality.

I do not wish to be understood as underrating woman's intellect or woman's work. The whole thing resolves itself, I think, into the limits nature has imposed. As the mother she has had her highest duty assigned her. Through all the ages that has kept her in the home, and her work outside of it has not been of the kind to create any great stir in the world, nor can I concede that it would be greatly missed. This does not, however, detract from its value to herself or to civilization.

Blunders In Life That Cost Success

By REV. JOSEPHUS STEPHAN, Methodist Pastor, St. Louis.

Some one has said: "Youth is made up of blunders, middle age is taken up in trying to repair them, and old age spent at the inability to do so."

One of the commonest mistakes of the young man is his failure to discern the true character of temptation. To the unsuspecting temptation always has in it a brilliancy and promise which is very delusive, indeed. Pleasure and profit are promised, but the end thereof is death. Temptation, like Judas, kisses to kill, and, like Joab, with Abner, kisses and salutes with great gush and friendship, to stab under the fifth rib. The devil never appears with his cloven hoofs, his horns and his pitchfork. He usually comes in the garb of the most polished and courteous gentleman, and hence he can number his victims by the multitude.

The man who disregarded the legend: "Don't monkey with the buzz saw," when he beheld for the first time this fascinating saw, apparently stock still, and investigated it by putting his foot against it, was wiser, but minus some of his toes. And he is a good picture of every young man who, contrary to the advice of experience, trifles with sin.

Another blunder is that of a flippant view of early life. That is, thinking that real life does not begin in youth; that this period before the graver and larger responsibilities is merely a sort of playtime before the taking up of school, trifling and unimportant.

Hence there are no maxims so popular as "Go it while you are young," "Sow your wild oats," and "Never too late to mend," and they have been the guideboard to many a ruined life. Instead of the popular idea that it is a sort of necessity for the young man to sow wild oats, and as a necessity not dangerous, but an advantage, it really is his greatest curse. For wild oats must have a harvest, and that harvest is one of shame. The fact is that the sowing of this period of youth determines the whole after career of the individual, and affects us in some particulars, even after grace does its work. Our future is fixed largely in the first 20 years of life. Certain tendencies, habits, convictions and characteristics, physical, mental and moral, shown then appears through the whole after career.

Moments then are worth years afterwards, and opportunities fortunes. One moment, crucial and trembling with destiny, in this period may have wrapped up in it the outcome of all the years of time and the cycles of eternity. There are certain seasons in the Alps when even a breath of air may bring death to the unwary traveler. He is warned to travel quietly, for on steep slopes overhead the snow hangs so evenly balanced that the sound of a human voice, or the report of a gun may cause sufficient vibration in to disturb the equilibrium, and bring an avalanche that will overwhelm everything in ruin in its downward path. And so it is with youthful days. So evenly balanced are the influences, so susceptible is the moral nature, that the least choice, the mere touch of another's life, the unnoticed incident may determine destiny.

HONEY IN SOLID FORM.

It Is Better and Cheaper Than the Liquid Variety, Says Beekeepers.

Beekeepers are now trying to educate the American housekeeper in the wisdom of buying honey in solid form.

"The ignorance on this simple subject is so general," said an expert on bees and honey, "that the majority of women, seeing part of a bottle or comb of honey granulated or sugary, will refuse to purchase it, thinking it has been adulterated with glucose."

"As a matter of fact, while honey which has been mixed with other substances may retain its liquid form indefinitely, all that is absolutely pure will granulate in time. Some kinds are slower than others, but if placed in a cool atmosphere most varieties will become perfectly solid in about two weeks."

"Hereafter, in an effort to sell their extracted honey, beekeepers have been subjecting it to a great heat and sealing it in air-tight bottles. Thus treated, it will remain in the liquid form, which is pleasing to the average housewife, for a long time, especially if kept on the shelves of a larder or store, as is usually the case. Often, however, this honey has been taken from the store-rooms of large apothecaries in solid form, and melted before being bottled."

"It was the difficulty which beekeepers experienced in preventing the adulteration of honey from granulating that made them think of educating the public up to the point of buying it in a block. This is the honey made from the alfalfa of Colorado and the west, and it granulates so readily that it is a hard matter to keep it in the liquid state for any length of time."

"Honey in solid form is cheaper, because the expensive bottling process is not necessary, and it is easier to handle and ship. The honey is poured into molds of the desired size and shape in a cellar where the temperature is 45 degrees, or lower, and nature is allowed to take its course. When thoroughly hardened, it is wrapped in oiled paper to keep it airtight and placed in a pasteboard box with an outer covering of paper. We had some honey wrapped like this on our shelves, subjected to the heat of the atmosphere all last summer, and except that the outer surface of the block became slightly moist, it remained intact. Granulated honey sells at 25 cents for 20 ounces."

"While any honey will remain in liquid form all winter if kept in a warm room, adulterated honey will not granulate. The housekeeper who buys this sweet in a solid block, therefore, has one of the best proofs that it is absolutely pure. To reduce it back to liquid she has only to cut off the desired amount and melt it, the same as she would do with maple sugar."

GEESSE KILLED IN FLIGHT.
Whole Flocks of Wild Fowl Sometimes Meet with Death in Winter Storms.

The large black-headed geese is a strong, hardy bird, generally remaining on its own native water until the ice forms firmly. In the south it is only a visitor for the winter months. Born on some lake beyond the northern watershed, or perhaps on some inlet in Hudson bay or the Arctic ocean, its heart is ever loyal to the land of its birth.

Sometimes, when the cold weather sets in late up north, as in all probability it has this year, the wild geese suffer from their devotion to their native place. They may at this late season fly right into a streak of real winter, with driving snow to blind their vision and bitter frost to halt their flight.

If there is storm their way leads right through it, until the leader's eyes are closed by the freezing of the snow about the head or its feathers become too heavily weighted. When the sight has gone and the birds are wearied it is easy to see how misleading is much of the talk about the leadings of an extra sense. Like a ship without a rudder the V-shaped flock will make for and pull up in most dangerous and ill suited places.

Once a flock came tumbling into the street of an eastern townships village, where the half blinded things became the easy prey of the boys and dogs of the place.

In another place a farmer chanced one spring to find the frozen carcasses of more than 30 fine geese in a drift in one of the fence corners. The birds had evidently come to earth in some blinding storm and, imagining they were nearing water, found instead the hard, snow covered ground.

There are several instances recorded of flocks of geese in a storm running full tilt into the ends or sides of farm buildings. A large brood flew at full speed against the rigging of the whaling steamer Dart recently off the Newfoundland coast. A damp, snow-laden wind was blowing at the time, and 11 dead or dying geese fluttered on to the deck, the others alighting in a half dead condition upon the waves.

A more pleasing story is of domestic geese in a large, well-appointed farmyard hailing a passing drove of 22 black bills. The strangers came down and followed their tame relatives into the stable, where they have since stayed.

One on Taft.
Manager—Now, for this position we require a man who has a large acquaintance.

Applicant—Well, I'm acquainted with the secretary of war, Mr. Taft.—Judge.



BEER THE REAL PERIL.

More to Be Feared from That Beverage and from Brewers Than from Any Other Source.

Investigation shows that from a time beginning soon after the civil war, the temperance brewers of the United States began a systematic campaign, designed to convince people that the substitution of beer for spirituous liquors is a temperance measure. First, the press, which they were able to control almost only that beer drinking was not as bad as the use of whisky. From this they have slowly proceeded to the claim that beer drinking is healthful, and ought to be encouraged. A more dangerous falsehood was never invented by the enemy of souls. Most legislation concerning the liquor traffic encourages the use of beer, by allowing a lower tax on the beer saloon than on one which deals in other liquors. The fallacy of the temperance claim that beer contains comparatively little alcohol has been much exposed. One drinker so much beer that he is actually imbibing more alcohol than the whisky drinker. A great deal of beer contains more alcohol than a lot of whisky. But the alcohol is probably not the worst thing about beer. Many of the effects on the system are due to other elements than alcohol, and the beer, so extensively advertised in the magazines, is as bad in this respect as the poorest. The real force which upsets temperance in this country to day is the influence of beer. We have more fear from beer and the brewers than from any other source. As in the old days in New England the watch word was opposition to the rum power, so to day, the fight for temperance, if it is to be effective, must be waged against beer and brewers.—Herald and Prohibitor.

A TEMPERANCE MOTIVE.
How a Wilkes-Barre Company Enforces Temperance Among Its Employees.

Under this heading the Philadelphia Public Ledger has the following editorial:

"When the members of the Wilkes-Barre Brewing Company, who are employed in the Wilkes-Barre Light company, come to their pay envelopes at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday night each man brings along with his money a printed notice to abstain from the use of fermented liquors while off duty and on duty. When he is requested to sign, when it is stated the workman, in consequence of the good wages they receive, will sign promptly and cheerfully."

"The Wilkes-Barre requirement is not an exception, but is fast becoming the rule enforced by all corporations engaged in commerce, industry, street and manufacturing industries, street and existing are the result, power of the present industrial world, and a unskilled or unsteady hand are as perilous to life and property as they are powerful. Hence no railway telegraph, telephone or factory manager is willing to entrust the management of costly equipment and the production of hundreds of human lives to brains that are befuddled and nerves that are shattered by indulgence to drink."

"The American people are doubtless growing more temperate than their ancestors were, but the most powerful influence in this direction is the increasing necessity of clear brains and steady nerves in the handling of the powerful machinery of modern civilization. Preachers, temperance lecturers, hygienic instructors in the schools, all have their influence in the direction of abstinence. It is true, but all these combined fail to be one-half as powerful as the necessity which is being forced upon the great army of industrial employees to keep sober in order to obtain employment."

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.
"Necessary evil" and "necessary non-sense" are synonymous terms.—American Issue.

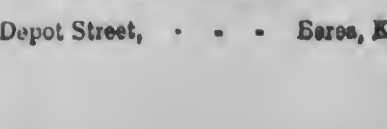
Total abstinence has been made one of the conditions of church membership in the Calvinistic Methodist churches of North Wales.

Prof. Buchner, in the University of Munich, in describing the damage from alcohol says that the drink custom particularly of students, is a shadow, survival from the middle ages, which is a disgrace to our times.

The most fearful effect of strong drink is the weakening of the will. All habitual drunkards find decision impossible. A man without decision can never belong to himself, he belongs to whatever can seize him.—American Issue.

No Drinkers Need Apply.
The Intertownship Rapid Transit company, which operates the elevated and subway railway lines in New York city, has put into effect a rule against drinking which is more rigidly enforced than any other. Even the odor of liquor on a man's breath will cause instant dismissal from the company's service, and all men being employed must sign a contract not to drink.

Crime of Drunkenness.
At the assizes in Armagh, Ireland, Mr Justice Andrews said, in addressing the grand jury, that out of 2,788 convictions for minor offenses 2,525 were cases of drunkenness, and he thought those figures spoke very strongly as to the necessity of doing all they could to suppress among them that very unchristian life vice.



THE BAPTISM OF JESUS

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 28, 1906
Specialty Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:1-11 Memory Verses, 10, 11. Read also Matt. 3:1-17, Luke 3:1-22.

THAT JOHN TEXT—"Prepare your hearts unto the Lord, and serve him only."—1 Sam. 7:3.

TIME—Luke fixes the date as the 15th year of Tiberius. John began preaching in A. D. 28, when Jesus was between 29 and 30 years of age and while he was still waiting at Nazareth. The baptism of Jesus was six months after John had begun his ministry, about January A. D. 29.

PLACE—The wilderness of the wild, thinly populated region lying west of the Jordan and the Jordan. The baptism of Jesus was at Bethabara, either of the Tiber northeast of Jericho, or the ford near Bethabara, 14 miles south of the Sea of Galilee, also called Bethany.

SCENE—THE WILDERNESS—The baptism of Jesus was the beginning of the new era. Mark 1:1-11. Luke 3:1-22. The baptism of Jesus was the beginning of the new era. Mark 1:1-11. Luke 3:1-22. The baptism of Jesus was the beginning of the new era. Mark 1:1-11. Luke 3:1-22.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.
V. 2. It is written in the prophets. The quotation in v. 2 is from Malachi 3:1, and that in v. 3 is from Isaiah 40:3.

V. 3. He was "the voice of one crying." Greek, "shouting, crying with a high, strong voice," as a manifestation of feeling, "in the wilderness." The fitting place for his work.

V. 4. "And preach." Preach like a herald with his trumpet. "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." "Repentance for the remission of sins." Repentance is a change of mind, of heart as to sin, implying grief over sin, as its source, and a change of life and conduct, as its result.

V. 5. "All the land of Judea and all they of Jerusalem" were drawn out to the desert to hear the prophet—rich and poor, young men and maidens, hardened sinners, Pharisees, soldiers, Romans, priests, farmers, villagers, citizens, beggars, publicans, all classes and conditions of men. Thus the whole country was aroused and heard the message which prepared the way for the Messiah King.

V. 6. "Preached." Preached as a herald. The Greek term implies that he had done this. "The baptism of water," or rather, "baptism," which is a word of Greek origin, was the "baptism" or "bath" with water, or rather, "baptism" or "bath" with water, or rather, "baptism" or "bath" with water.

V. 7. "I indeed have baptized you with water." "unto repentance." (Matt.) A sign and symbol. I call to repentance, but cannot give the new life.

V. 8. "In those days," when Jesus was about 30 years old, and while John was preaching and baptizing in the Jordan. About six months after John began to preach. "Baptized of John." Described more fully in Matthew. Jesus received baptism which expressed "death to an old life and rising to a new," because (1) baptism expressed a public renunciation of sin, and an open stand on the side of God and righteousness. Christ did not need to repent, but He did need to show by this public profession that He belonged on the side of righteousness, and was eternally opposed to sin. (2) Baptism was required of His followers as one of the great aids to a righteous life. Christ, therefore, would fulfill every duty He required of them. He was the standard and example of righteousness. (3) By His baptism He showed that He was himself a brother of the sinful. "He maintained an attitude of solidarity with the sinful rather than assume the position of critic and judge." He shared the fortunes of our fallen and wrecked humanity.

V. 9. "And straightway coming up," as soon as He was baptized. They say that John had the people under water up to the neck until they confessed their sins, and that Jesus having none to confess tarried not in the river. "The Spirit like a dove descending upon Him." The Holy Spirit descended not only in the manner of a dove, but in the bodily shape of a dove (Luke 3:22). This was the symbol: the coming of the Spirit was the reality.

V. 10. "There came a voice from Heaven." Three times during our Lord's earthly ministry was a voice heard from Heaven: (1) at His baptism; (2) at His transfiguration (Mark 9:7); (3) in the courts of the temple during Passion Week (John 12:28). "Thou art My beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." Thus God endorsed Him and His mission, and showed to the Jewish nation that there was the Messiah. It must also have strengthened and confirmed the human Jesus as to His nature and His work.

For the Quiet Hour.
Where no enthusiasm is the fires of conviction will smolder.

There are too many trying to walk God's way and win the world's O. K. Only a blind man can dwell in the light and not discern the condition of those round about him.

Better a sin acknowledged before God than treasured in the heart. To conceal a fire does not extinguish it.

Infamy is common to the human race, but that is no reason why the race should be content with a common infamy.—United Presbyterian.

ELECTRIFIED LAMP CHIMNEY

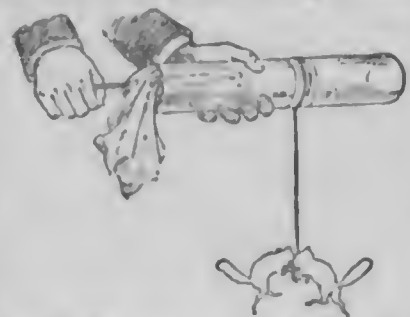
Fun Which Can Be Had with a Straight Glass Chimney—Sparks and Fighting Cats.

A very simple but beautiful experiment may be made by any bright boy with a straight lamp-chimney, the kind used with the Argand or the Weibach gas-light. First, cut a narrow strip of tin-foil and paste it around the chimney, in the middle. Then paste a strip of the same from one end of the chimney to within about half an inch of the band in the middle.

Now take a bristle brush, the kind made to clean lamp-chimneys with, and over its bristles wrap a perfectly dry silk handkerchief. Hold the chimney in your left hand so that your fingers do not touch the tin foil anywhere, and putting the silk covered brush into the chimney rub it briskly back and forth.

This part of the experiment should be made in the dark, and if, while rubbing the chimney, you take the brush out now and then you will see, every time you do so, a big spark of electricity jump from one piece of tin-foil to the other. In other words, the friction made by the rubbing has turned the lamp-chimney into an electrical machine.

Another pretty experiment is described by the People's Home Journal.



THE EXPERIMENT IN PROGRESS.

and may be made with this little device. Wrap a piece of iron or brass wire around the middle band of tin-foil, letting one end hang down five or six inches. To this end attach several strips of cigarette paper in a bunch. Now put the brush into the chimney at the opposite end so that it will first and rub it briskly. The electricity thus generated will go into the strips of paper, and make them stand out from each other as if they were alive and were struggling to get as far apart as possible.

If the paper be cut to form two cats the result will be very amusing. These experiments are best made in perfectly dry weather and it is well also to warm both chimney and handkerchief at the fire.

USE FOR DEAD DOLLS.

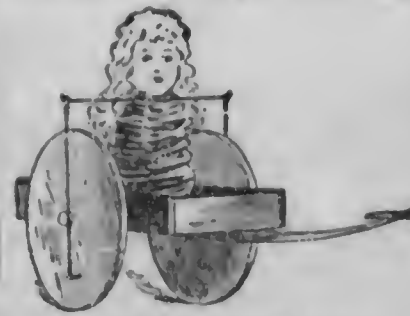
They Can, with a Little Work, Be Transformed Into a Very Life-Like Plaything.

Usually when your sister's dolls begin to go to pieces their life in cover and the chances are pretty good of their ending their existence on a rubbish heap.

But here is a way by which you can not only prolong their life, but also impart a most lifelike motion which they may never have had—and they will be really funny when perhaps they were only stupid before.

Select a small doll with a china head. Separate the head from the rest of the body and then procure a spiral spring, the top of which can be fitted around the china neck. Now procure a little two-wheeled cart, or make one like that shown in the drawing, fasten the spring firmly to the bottom of the cart and then cover it with cheesecloth. After this fasten the china head to it as shown.

Now take a piece of stiff wire loop it around the neck and carry it out at right



THE REHABILITATED DOLL.

angles each side of the body, so that the ends of the wire are over each cart-wheel.

Twist the ends as shown and connect each to the cart-wheels by freely turning franks of wood or stiff wire. But, cautions Good Literature, you must not have your wheel revolution any greater than the difference between the spring's height when compressed and extended.

Weight the wagon body with lead so the wagon will move forward more readily and then note the result at the first revolution of the wheels and you will see the transformed doll, now full of life rising and squatting with each turn of the cranks.

The amusement you will get will more than make up for your time and trouble in bringing the dead doll to life.

Something Every Day.
Every day a little knowledge—one fact to a day. How small is one fact—only one. Ten years pass by. Three thousand six hundred and fifty facts are not a small thing. Every day a little self-denial. The thing that is difficult to do to-day will be an easy thing to do 360 days hence, if each day it shall have been repeated. What power of self-mastery shall he enjoy who seeks every day to practice the grace he prays for. Every day a little happiness. We live for the good of others, of our living be in any sense a true living. It is not in great deeds of kindness only that the blessing is found, in "little deeds of kindness," repeated every day, we find true happiness. At home, at school, on the street, at the neighbor's house, in the playground, we shall find an opportunity every day for usefulness.

NEW GAME OF AUTHORS.

An Interesting Version of an Old Game and an Appropriate Prize for the Same.

This is a new version of the old game of authors, and will delight those who are well acquainted with books. All the questions must be answered by the name of an author.

1. A kind of linen.—Holland.
2. A name that means such fiery things, one can't describe its pains and stings.—Hurns.
3. A kind of bonnet.—Hood.
4. A high church official.—Pope.
5. Part of a hospital.—Ward.
6. What a host said when the meat was tough.—Chaucer.
7. Something hard to bear.—Payno.
8. A kind of bread and a preposition.—Ruskin.
9. An artisan.—Elther Goldsmith or Cooper.
10. What Oliver Twist called for.—Moore.
11. A breakfast dish.—Eaton.
12. A domestic animal and a contented noise.—Cowper.
13. A dress lining.—Waggin.
14. An obstruction to navigation.—Harr.
15. Something on a foot.—Banyan.
16. A blossom.—Hathorne.
17. A game and a preposition.—Tennyson.
18. An adjective.—Grand.
19. A fraction of currency and a heavy weight.—Milton.
20. Partly wounded.—Alcott.
21. What the fox dreads.—Hunt.
22. That which is more than a sandy shore.—Shelly.
23. The name of a river.—Poe.
24. The way we will look after this mental strain.—Haggard.

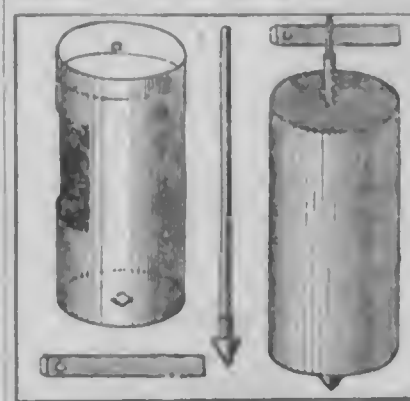
The prize to this contest should be a framed photograph of some author. Can't boxes may be had to represent books, and could be used as favors.—Madame Merri.

A NEW HAND-MADE TOP.

Toy Made Out of a Tin Baking Powder Can Which Is Simply a Hammer.

It does not cost much to buy a top, but why pay anything when you can make away an idle hour or so making the unique one explained below out of a baking powder can?

All you need to begin with are a baking powder box and lid and a couple of pieces of any kind of wood. Cut a line in the side of the box an inch square, or a circular one, as your taste



PARIS TO THE TOP.

may dictate as I fancy you will not be able to find much difference in round or square "music" in this case.

Then make the hole in the lid and another to the bottom of the box for the spindle to come through. The bottom hole is square and the top hole round. Cut the spindle to fit, pushing it in from the bottom.

After these operations, glue the lid firmly to the box, so it cannot slip off, and stick the spindle into position through the proper holes, gluing it into place by putting a little glue in each hole.

The spinner (handle) by which the top is spun is a plain piece of wood with a hole at one end.

After the top is thoroughly dry, explain the Chicago Inter Ocean, procure a length of string, wind the string around the projecting end of the spindle, run it through the hole (see illustration), and "let her go."

You will find that your spinning baking powder top is in truth a "hummer," and the sound produced will rise to just as loud a pitch as any store purchased humming top.

BOX TRAP WITH WINDOWS.

Contrivance Which Any Boy Can Make That Will Capture Many Small Animals.

This is for the boys to make. The old-fashioned box-trap for capturing small animals has glass windows inserted in sides and back, says the Farm Journal. The animal thus sees through the box and does not fear to enter, as he does not suspect a trap. Cut the openings the size of the glass to be used, and insert the glass, placing brads on both sides the glass to hold it in place.

Would Seem So.
Teacher—What is an engineer, Tom?
Tommy—A man that works an engine.
Teacher—That's right. Now, Johnny, what is a pioneer?
Johnny—A woman that works a piano.

Brought It Up to Date.
Little five-year-old Edith was taken to a dentist, who removed an aching tooth. That evening at prayers he, mother was surprised to hear her say: "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our dentists."

TEACHING BUTTER MAKING.

College Course That Is Popular with Young Women of the Central West.

Scores of young women, married and single, are taking advantage of the instruction offered by the agricultural colleges in the art of butter making, reports the Chicago Tribune.

During this fall classes are being taught at the Illinois College at Urbana, and at Purdue, in Indiana. At one time there was a class of ten women. Nine were married women of middle age, one was single. The agricultural colleges of the central west are making butter on a large scale. In other years they operated miniature plants in which only a small quantity of butter would be made. In Illinois the college receives about 600 pounds of cream daily. The Indiana institution in two churning a week turns out 2,500 pounds of fine butter. Both institutions have their reputation on the brand of their product.

In Indiana the college virtually has two schools, one in which it teaches the creameries how to make good butter, and in the other lessons are given to the individuals, farmers' wives and daughters. All of the butter that is made is disposed of in the towns in which the institutions are located at the highest market price, and in the case of the Indiana institution the farmers share in the proceeds.

Students in butter making are taught a great deal about taking care of the machinery that now is employed in the work. There are a score or more separators. A student is taught how to take either of the ones most used apart, clean and oil them, and put them together again. There also are a great variety of churns and butter workers.

The lesson begins at the door, where the cream is received and weighed, heated, pasteurized, cooled and converted into butter. After it is worked it is condensed into bricks or prints, wrapped in paraffined paper, and then enclosed in a paraffined paper box, when it is ready to be sold.

Men or women who want to go into the creamery business are taught how to produce butter on a large scale by actually doing the work. That is the reason that the colleges go into butter making so extensively, for the process cannot be illustrated unless they do so. The use of all of the most modern machinery of the creameries is taught from the beginning to the end.

A great deal of careful instruction is imparted in the matter of putting the product into prints or bricks. Brick sales are steadily increasing. It is believed that there is an advantage in buying a pound brick over the purchase of either a pound or half pound of tub butter. It is claimed that a pound of print will go more than twice as far as two half pounds. There are many ingenious contrivances for moulding the product into prints and for wrapping it.

Violence.

"It was a violent collision, I am to understand?"

"Violent? Well I should say it was violent. Everybody in the car, including the porter, was rendered unconscious by the shock, except, of course, the couple who were on their wedding tour, and even they seemed to be rather less conscious than they were before it happened."—Puck.

Too Much of a Shock.

Fuzzy—What would you do if somebody were to offer you a million dollars to change your mind?

Wuzzy—Oh, it would be just my luck to lose my head before I could make the exchange!—Detroit Free Press.

One Man's Wisdom.

"But," she queried later on, "how did you know I wouldn't object to being kissed?"

"Because," he explained, "there wasn't anyone in sight."—Chicago Daily News.

MARKET REPORTS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29	
CATTLE—Fair to good	4.00 @ 4.65
Heavy steers	4.75 @ 5.00
CALVES—Extra	5.00 @ 5.25
HOGS—Choice packers	6.25 @ 6.50
Mixed packers	5.50 @ 5.75
STOCKS—Choice	5.00 @ 5.25
LAMBS—Extra	7.00 @ 7.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 @ 83
WHEAT—No. 2 mixed	80 @ 81
OATS—No. 2	38 @ 39
RYE—No. 2	42 @ 43
BARLEY—Choice	41 @ 42
APPLES—Choice	6.00 @ 6.25
POTATOES—Per bush	4.00 @ 4.25
TOBACCO—New	5.00 @ 5.25
Old	4.50 @ 4.75

CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3.55 @ 4.10
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 @ 83
CORN—No. 2 mixed	47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2 mixed	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	42 @ 43
PORK—Mess	13.75 @ 13.90
LARD—Steam	9.00 @ 9.25

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	4.10 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 @ 83
CORN—No. 2 mixed	47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2 mixed	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	42 @ 43
PORK—Mess	13.75 @ 13.90
LARD—Steam	9.00 @ 9.25

BALTIMORE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 @ 83
CORN—No. 2 mixed	47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2 mixed	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	42 @ 43
PORK—Mess	13.75 @ 13.90
LARD—Steam	9.00 @ 9.25

LOUISVILLE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 @ 83
CORN—No. 2 mixed	47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2 mixed	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	42 @ 43
PORK—Mess	13.75 @ 13.90
LARD—Steam	9.00 @ 9.25

INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	82 @ 83
CORN—No. 2 mixed	47 @ 48
OATS—No. 2 mixed	31 @ 32
RYE—No. 2	42 @ 43
PORK—Mess	13.75 @ 13.90
LARD—Steam	9.00 @ 9.25

RICHMOND GREENHOUSES!

Phone 188. Richmond, Ky.

CUT FLOWERS, DESIGNS AND BLOOMING PLANTS.

THE HOUSECLEANING SEASON

Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

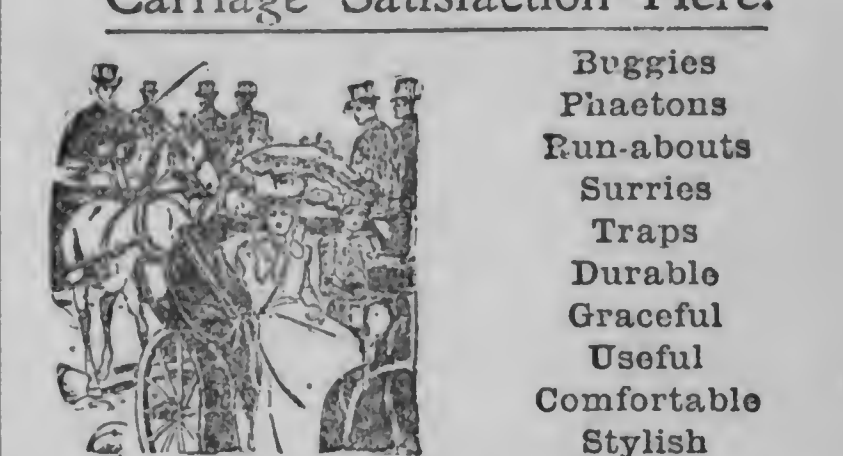
Take a Look Through Our Stock. It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, IT'S GOOD.

New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

CRUTCHER & EVANS, Joplin's Old Stand, Richmond, Ky. Day Phone 73, Night Phone 47-66.

Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies Phaetons Runabouts Surries Traps Durable Graceful Useful Comfortable Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.

No better place to buy than HERE, No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire. Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS, C. F. HIGGINS, Prop. Richmond, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat

"PRICE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson, Whiles Station, Ky.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, May 1, 1905.

Going North	
Train 4, Daily	
Leave Berea	3:46 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	4:15 a. m.
Arrive Paris	5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	7:50 a. m.

Going South	
Train 3, Daily	
Leave Berea	1:11 p. m.
Arrive Richmond	2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris	3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati	6:10 p. m.

Going South	
Train 1, Daily	
Leave Berea	12:17 a. m.
Arrive Richmond	7:00 a. m.

EQUIPMENT: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains numbers 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibuled sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent.

LOUISVILLE & ATLANTIC RY. CO.

Time table in effect April 16, 1905.

EAST BOUND.	
No. 1	No. 3
Verailles	10:15 a. m. 6:30 p. m.
Nicholasville	11:03 7:16
Valley View	11:24 7:40
Richmond, Ky.	11:53 8:10
Richmond, Ky.	12:05 p. m. 8:30 a. m.
Irvine	1:03 9:31
Beattyville	2:40 10:00
Beattyville Jct.	3:00 10:20

WEST BOUND.	
No. 2	No. 4
Verailles	7:55 a. m. 4:25 p. m.
Nicholasville	8:33 5:03
Valley View	8:54 5:24
Richmond, Ky.	9:03 5:33
Richmond, Ky.	9:15 5:45
Irvine	10:35 6:05
Beattyville	11:50 7:20
Beattyville Jct.	12:10 7:40

No. 2 and 4, 1 and 3 make close connections at Nicholasville to and from Lexington and Cincinnati, and at Versailles to and from Shelbyville and Louisville. No. 3 connects at Beattyville Junction for Jackson. For any further information address any local agent or G. F. & P. Agt., Versailles, Ky.

Depot Street, Berea, Ky.

J. S. GOTT,

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.

W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
3.50 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25 for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

GET SQUARE WITH YOUR COLD

Our Laxative Cold tablets knock colds and grippe silly. Take them at night, feel better next morning.

It is a good thing to have a bottle of reliable cough syrup on hand to use when first need a "stitch in time, etc."

The Porter Drug Co.
(INCORPORATED)

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

The history of the Eighth Kentucky Volunteers is commenced in this issue of The Citizen and will be continued from week to week. It is hoped this may prove interesting to many of our readers.

Mr. Ogg is leaving this community to reside upon his farm near town. He and his family have been in Berea for many years and will be missed.

John G. Pasco made a visit home last week and incidentally called on the Citizen.

C. I. Ogg has rented his house on Center street to Will Stoe, who comes to Berea from Wallacetown in order to give his children better educational advantages.

The photograph gallery on Center street will still have Mr. Ogg's supervision, he having sold a half interest in it.

L. W. Harrison, of Jackson county, a former student of Berea College, who is studying medicine in the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, has been elected vice-president of the junior class of 1906.

Mrs. D. R. Reynolds has moved to Berea from Brush Lick, and is living on Jackson street.

Frank M. Livengood writes from Cristobal, Canal Zone, that he expects to return to Berea about the 1st of February.

Dr. Switzer has not the faintest idea of leaving Berea in the near future, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Mrs. John Fugett, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. P. J. Pawley, on Jackson street, has returned to her home at Brodhead.

W. P. Lewis, from Hickory Plains, has moved to Jackson street into the house recently occupied by E. Brannenman.

George W. Settle, of Lancaster, has moved to Berea, taking up his residence on Jackson street.

M. M. Miller, who has been for a considerable time employed in the Printing Department of Berea College, left last Friday night to accept a position in the job office of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dan Breck, of Richmond, was in Berea on insurance business this week. He dropped into the Citizen office where he is always welcome.

G. E. Porter has gone to Wrenwick, Iowa, for an extended visit.

Next Monday the deferred Lyceum Course will begin in earnest. Walter Bradley Tripp, the reader and impersonator, will then give one of his mirth-provoking entertainments.

The Richmond papers report that a movement is on foot to connect Berea and Richmond with an electric car line.

Mrs. Frank Collins was buried on Thursday from her home in Berea. Revs. Pasco and Kitchen conducted the services.

PRESIDENT FROST'S TRAVELS.
Note to the Dealers of the Citizen.
Kentucky weather went with us all the way to Boston. Leaving Berea Thursday at 1.21 P. M. we reached Boston at 8.45 Friday.

Saturday we rested, did shopping, and conferred with Prof. Pennington who has a small room looking out upon the famous Statehouse. At night we dined with our trustee, Mr. H. A. Wilder, at Newton. Mr. Wilder is also a trustee of Atlanta University, and is one of the best informed men regarding educational affairs in the South.

Sunday was spent at Lexington. The Congregational Sunday School here has been contributing to Berea for many years. I preached the morning sermon, and spoke in a nearby Sunday School. Mrs. Frost spoke in the Congregational Sunday School, thanking them for their faithful friendship and telling them what Berea is doing for its students.

Lexington is of interest on account of the battle fought here at the opening of the Revolution. We were shown houses still standing which witnessed that battle, and the place where the "embattled farmers" stood and fell, seven of them, at the fire of the British. There are three monuments, one of them representing the alert form of a young farmer, with his gun and powder horn, standing calm and resolute, looking down the road by which the British advanced.

The church house in which I preached is built of field stones picked up in the neighborhood, many of them from the stone walls behind which the patriots sheltered themselves on that 16th of April, 1775.

Lexington, Ky., was named after Lexington, Mass.

Sunday night we heard a good sermon at the Park street church, near our hotel, from Christ's words, "It is I; be not afraid."

And we go to bed praying that all the dear friends and neighbors in Berea may be prospered and blessed this minute. We hope we shall be followed day after day by their prayers. With love to all,
Wm. Goodell Frost.

Miss Stone, of Massachusetts, who has been spending the winter in Berea, is planning to leave for St. Louis soon.

Pure Maple Syrup.
Any one desiring to have pure maple syrup delivered to them, about March 10, at \$1.10 per gallon, should order at once of C. F. Canfield. At present have orders amounting to 90 gallons.

I have just been authorized to solemnize the rites of matrimony. Any one who wishes to join in wedlock will do well to call on J. S. Wilson, Berea, Ky. All calls attended to and charges reasonable.
JOSEPH WILSON, J. P. M. C.

"SAVED MY LIFE"
—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.
Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
409 Pearl St., N. Y.
50c. and \$1; all druggists.

At this season of the year almost every child on the street has a bad cold and too many adults are likewise afflicted. Many think that this is a necessary result of the winter weather, but let us consider this.

To begin with colds never happen. They are always caused by some exposure which could have been prevented had it been foreseen. Sudden and extreme changes in the weather catch one without overcoat, rubbers or umbrella, and a chill follows. Exposure of the neck or head to a draught of cold air, or sitting in a hot room and then going out into the cold with insufficient clothing are frequent causes. Many intelligent people have the habit of going out in all sorts of weather bareheaded. This habit is almost sure to bring serious results in colds and chronic catarrh. The most common cause of colds is damp feet. In a place like this where there are no sidewalks and few crossings it is absolutely necessary to wear rubbers if one is to escape damp feet and then serious consequences. The notion that thick soled shoes can replace rubbers is bad and can yield only bad results. The damp feet habit, we are safe in saying, is directly responsible for a large majority of the many cases of catarrh, acute and chronic, which are found in these parts. Keep the feet dry, keep the body, especially the neck warmly clothed, wear a hat, and the problem of colds will be largely solved.

A word as to the treatment of colds. Our aim in treatment should be as far as possible to undo the mischief which has been started. Therefore when one finds a cold settling down on him, he should soak the feet half way to the knees in water as hot as can be borne for at least 30 minutes, open the bowels with a large dose of salts and as he goes to bed drink a pint of hot lemonade. Usually this will be sufficient and in the morning the cold will be gone; if it is not, the family physician had best be consulted, as no cold should be allowed to take its own course.

GET SQUARE WITH YOUR COLD

Our Laxative Cold tablets knock colds and grippe silly. Take them at night, feel better next morning.

It is a good thing to have a bottle of reliable cough syrup on hand to use when first need a "stitch in time, etc."

The Porter Drug Co.
(INCORPORATED)

...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need. Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

LOUIS O. LESTER
Next to the Mdl. Chestnut Ave.,
Phone 93

The Little Four

American Fence, 4 ft. high, 28 cents per Rod.
500 Locust Posts, 15 cents each.
Peerless Washing Machine, \$2.75.
Building Paper, 40 cents per Roll.


A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

Read This!

Go to Friends for Advice,
To Women for Pity,
To Strangers for Charity,
To Relatives for Nothing,
To US for Low Prices and Honest Values.

The New Cash Store
RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1876.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
\$3.50 SHOES

Also, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.25
for Men; \$3.00, \$2.50, and \$2.00 for
Boys; \$2.00 and \$1.75 for Youths.

The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Messrs. A. B. Hoskins and L. and N. Fireman, of Corbin, are visiting relatives who are in Berea College.

There are several cases of measles in town, but all are well under control.

Mr. Tupper has returned from his vacation trip to Kansas and is again at the helm in the Citizen office.

Miss Mary A. Hoskins, of Hoskinton, who is on her way to Valparaiso, Ind., stopped over Sunday to visit her brother and sister who are in school here.

Rev. M. K. Pasco preached last Sunday at the Congregational church in Corbin. He will preach next Sunday at the Congregational church in this place.

Mr. P. M. Reynolds, of Hamilton, Ohio, was in Berea this week on business, and made a call on the Citizen. Mr. Reynolds reports great improvement in the city of his present residence. He is employed as a blacksmith at the Champion Coating Paper Mill Co., which claims to be the largest paper mill in the world, employing about 800 hands.

R. G. Mitchell, of Richmond, dropped in to shake hands with the Citizen and leave a \$2.00 bill for his subscription. Of course he is invited to call again.

Mr. R. J. Ramsey, of Riverside, Mo., called at the Citizen office this week. Mr. Ramsey has been visiting relatives in the vicinity for some time, but is now returning to Missouri.

Mr. Ed Porter was married at Monticello, Iowa, last Wednesday. He and his bride will be at home on Center Street after February 1.

Mrs. Charles Hanson has been visiting in Celina, Ohio. She returns tonight, Thursday.

Kid Richardson and John Jackson, of Middletown, O., are visiting relatives in Berea at present.

Mrs. Nettie Mann arrived last night, Wednesday, to spend a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Burdette.

Thursday there was a special Chapel service at the College, as it was the day of prayer for schools and colleges. Thursday night there will be a prayer service along the same line at the College Chapel. All the churches have been invited to participate in this service.

Two families of Munceys, distant relatives of Mr. H. Muncey, of Jackson street, have moved to town for the purpose of educating their children. We are glad to welcome such people to our midst.

Mr. Josiah Burdette has sold his property at the west end of Chestnut street to Mr. Kelley, consideration something over \$4,000. Mr. Holliday engineered the trade.

It is beautiful weather. The Editor has seen all kinds from twenty degrees below up to sixty above in the last two weeks, but nothing finer than to-day.

Mr. C. A. Van Winkle and Miss Margaret Myers are visiting an uncle in Indiana.

Miss Julia White, of Richmond, spent the week's end with Mrs. Stevens.

A daughter was born to Mr. Sidney Combs and wife on Tuesday night of this week.

Mr. Ogg and family have moved out to the old Galloway place. Mr. Ogg will spend a portion of each week at his studio in Berea.

Mr. W. L. Harrison has bought out Mr. Engle on Chestnut street, and is now selling groceries and produce in Mr. Engle's place. Mr. B. F. Harrison has started a grocery and meat market just across the way in the Titus stand. Business is brisk along down the street.

The new automatic telephone is reported to be a great success. Unless the line is busy, the one who calls can get his party at once, without waiting for connection to be made at central. There is no over-hearing unless wires happen to be crossed and people may discuss confidential matters as freely as in their own homes.

There will be a Law and Order League meeting at the Parish House on Friday night. There will be addresses, readings by Mr. James Combs, and music by the Ariel Quartette. The Executive Committee will make a report in line of the perfection of the organization of the League. Everyone interested in the preservation of order and good manners in Berea and the country around is urged to be present.

Mr. G. D. Holliday is doing a thriving business in his fruit and confectionary store, and the College will soon build an addition at the back of the building, he occupies for a store room. Mr. Holliday plans to keep on hand fresh fruits of all kinds in their season, fresh bread, and Biscuit Company products, canned goods, high grade breakfast goods, confectionary, etc. He sells tobacco and his store presents a clean appearance. He is worthy of a liberal patronage by our people.

The first number of the Lyceum Course was given last Monday night at the Chapel. Mr. Tripp gave a very superior entertainment and every number was well received. Among so many good things it is hard to decide which was the best, but the impersonation of Falstaff seems to have been considered the finest from an artistic point of view. There seems to be a slight veneration in the Chapel and this obscured some tones of Mr. Tripp's voice, but this is the only criticism of the entertainment.

Mr. Collins died at the Hospital as the result of a severe operation on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Collins is known as the one who quarried all the native stone for the Chapel and Library. He has the sympathy of all who know him.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. Dameron, State College Secretary for Y. M. C. A., was in Berea Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. Ira Fields, of Whitesburg, Ky., visited his three sons in Berea Saturday and Sunday. We are always glad to see the parents of the boys and girls here to inspect the work.

Dr. Newman, of Leipsie, Ohio, is visiting his son and daughter who are in school in Berea. Mr. Newman gave a talk to the students at United Chapel on last Friday morning.

P. Trappier Prentiss, who graduated last June, is now studying theology at Southern University, Swann, Tenn. His many friends will be interested to know that he is preaching during the winter vacation.

Good reports come to us of the work of President J. Thompson Baker from Arkansas Cumberland College. Mr. Baker graduated in Berea, 1897.

Dr. Hubbell made a business trip to Lexington Saturday morning.

Everett Bach with his cousin Wilgus entered school Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. T. A. Edwards, for some months past, left for their home at Croton, O., last Saturday noon.

Prof. Marsh and Dr. Cowley will go to Lexington on Friday to attend the annual meeting of the State Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Some important amendments to the constitution of the association are to be proposed.

Prof. Rigby was sick with the grip Monday and Tuesday of this week. He is now better.

Mrs. Robinson, mother of Miss Josephine Robinson, has been severely ill for several days.

Contributions are being received by Rev. Mr. Thomson for the work in Hurley, Wis. Hurley is the place where Mr. Rix and his wife are working. It is in the midst of a mining and lumbering region and is greatly in need of Christian workers. A house planned for a Y. M. C. A. building is for sale and special advantages are offered to the organization with which Mr. and Mrs. Rix are connected for its purchase. Over one hundred dollars have been contributed from Berea.

Week of Prayer.

Next week will be observed by the Union Church as a week of special prayer in preparation for the Gospel meetings which will open during the following week. There will be a prayer meeting, lasting one hour, in the Union Church House on Prospect street, each night except Saturday, at 7 o'clock. Though no special Gospel meetings were to follow, it would do us great good to thus devote one week to prayer. But whatever success is realized in the Gospel meeting will be due to the power of God and not to that of man. While God will use the best powers which man can bring to his service, yet it is His power that does the work. That power is gained by prayer. We want to see great things done; but no greater calamity could befall us than to have an apparently successful revival effort, and have it wrought in such a way that men could think it was the result of human planning or human eloquence. Let us therefore meet and pray most earnestly that God will condescend to guide us in our planning, to guide Dr. Hubbard in his preaching of the word, and to use both plans and preaching so that his name shall be honored in the highest degree.

A. E. THOMPSON.

The Year Past.

Every one interested in temperance is urged to write at once to State Senator C. B. Ecton, Frankfort, Ky., Chairman of the legislative Committee on Religion and Morals, urging him to secure a favorable report on the Commack County Unit Local Option Bill, and to work for its passage. This bill was prepared by the state Law and Order League and provides that "no district, precinct, town or city shall vote on the same day on which a large division of which it is a part is voting" on the question of the restraint of the liquor traffic in that district. It will be seen that this bill makes it possible for a County to secure freedom from the liquor traffic if the majority of its citizens desire such freedom.

When you want the best and Freshest Bread, Fruit, Candies, Cakes, Crackers, and lots of other good things, to eat call at Holliday's New Candy and Fruit Store on Main St. All new and up to date. Orders 25 cts and up delivered promptly. Call Phone 71. Agent for Richmond Steam Laundry.—G. D. Holliday.

A WEEK IN BOSTON.

Letter from President Frost.

Dear Readers of the Citizen:
We found Kentucky weather this time in New England—warm, with alternations of rain and sunshine.

Boston is a clean city, and full of good numbered people. Every hack driver knows his business, and is ready to tell all about the streets and trains, and places of interest.

Of course my business was with the best people of Boston. The city contains plenty of the selfish, grasping, and foolish, but it contains a group of noble families so devoted to the public welfare that they control the city. And what is more they set the good fashions for the whole country. The majority of the present inhabitants are foreigners, but they have been so befriended and educated by the older residents that they are falling in with the good ways of the town.

That is the difference between the best people of Boston and the best people of our Southern cities for example. In Boston they are trying to encourage and improve those who might be called the lower classes, while in the South they are afraid to have the lower people improved—they call them by derisive names, declare that nothing can be made of them, and in general try to keep them down. Which is the wisest? Which is the most Christian?

We did not call upon a single person who was not engaged in some kind of useful work—something for the public good. One man was pushing a bill in the Legislature to require that all children in the public schools have a medical examination every year. Another was interested in helping Miss Petit rebuild her school at Hindman in our Kentucky mountains. Another was sending money to foreign missions. Another was working among the poorer people in Boston.

Benjamin Franklin was born here, and his birth day was celebrated this week by a great meeting, with speeches by the governor and the mayor and others.

This, too, is a great center of science and knowledge. One night I attended a club meeting of gentlemen in a private house, and we were entertained by two men who had been to the Philippines, one to conduct experiments regarding vaccination, using the monkeys for subjects; and the other who had been there to plan a water and sewer system for the city of Manila.

Our visit was saddened by missing one dear friend whose kindness has cheered us many times. Mrs. Frost called upon Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," a beautiful woman, now more than eighty years of age, who remembers the stirring scenes of the Civil war, and is still interested in every good cause.

Wm. G. Frost.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Attention is called to the communication from the Educational Improvement Commission of Kentucky in regard to farming schools. The statements made in the article are very true and should be considered by all who are interested in the future welfare of Kentucky. Instruction in the principles of agriculture is especially needed in the mountain country of the South. The old wasteful methods are no longer adequate to the exigencies of the time. The land must be restored by quicker methods than the old one of suffering it to lie fallow for a number of years. The mountain country of New England has doubled in value since the farmers there began to study their business and apply the results of their study to intensive culture of the soil.

But while awaiting action by the state in this direction, it is well to remember that Berea College offers a practical agricultural course to students, of which many are taking advantage. As yet the demand for trained agriculturists is so great that those who have taken this course are sought after by employers in other states, but the time is swiftly coming when there will be a demand for such knowledge in our own state. This course should be the most popular one among the industrial courses offered by the College. It should be investigated by young men who want a career.

NOTICE.

This is to notify all who know themselves indebted to me to please call and settle their accounts.

Short settlements make long friends, and of course we want to be friends and do business together in the future as we have in the past.

Respectfully,

Mrs. A. T. Fish.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two Farms for rent or sale at Kerby Knob, Jackson County, Ky. Both are well improved, good buildings, plenty of fruit and water, coal and timber. For further information address D. M. Click, Kerby Knob, Ky.

GET SQUARE WITH YOUR COLD

Our Laxative Cold tablets knock colds and grippe silly.

Take them at night, feel better next morning.

It is a good thing to have a bottle of reliable cough syrup on hand to use when first need a "stitch in time, etc."

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You can always find

The Freshest and Best

Of Everything that can be found in the Market.

Everybody's business solicited. Prompt delivery.

W. D. LOGSDON

Proprietor.

...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

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To Women for Pity,

To Strangers for Charity,

To Relatives for Nothing,

To US for Low Prices and Honest Values.

The New Cash Store

RHODUS, GREEN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

NEWS ITEMS FOR THE BUSY READER.

311 Important Happenings That Have Recently Transpired Throughout the World.

EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Crimes and Casualties, the Movements of Government Officials and Other Interesting Events Cited, Condensed and Noted.

Congressional Briefs.

In the senate on the 19th about 80 bills were passed, leaving on the calendar only six or seven measures. Of the bills passed a large majority granted private pensions and many were bridge bills. One of the bills favorably acted upon was an appropriation of \$200,000 for the marking of the graves of confederate soldiers who died in northern prisons during the civil war. A vociferous speech in favor of the Philippine tariff bill by Mr. Dabzell (Pa.) opened the proceedings in the house. It was followed by several others against the measure, the most notable of which was one by the veteran statesman, Mr. Kellor, (O.), an ex-senator who returned to the house after a retirement of 20 years.

Interest was injected into the Philippine tariff debate in the house of representatives on the 12th by a Massachusetts "item" of tariff exposition by Mr. McCall, of that state, by a character study of the Filipino by Mr. Longworth (O.), and by a defense of President Roosevelt by Mr. Pou, a democrat, from North Carolina.

The house committee on labor discussed the Gardner resolution for an investigation of child labor conditions throughout the United States by the department of commerce and labor.

Representative Dabzell introduced a joint resolution directing the selection of a site on government property in Washington for a bronze statue of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Fifty republican representatives are now said by insurgents to have signed the pledge to vote against any rule prohibiting amendments to the Hamilton joint statehood bill.

Miscellaneous Items.

Judge Henry Severus, of the United States circuit court of appeals for the Cincinnati district, announced from the bench that the court has decided to refuse Mrs. Castle L. Chadwick a divorce.

Mrs. Castle L. Chadwick, the bank wrecker and wizard of finance, arrived at the Ohio penitentiary from Cleveland to begin a sentence of ten years for conspiracy to wreck the Citizens' National bank at Oberlin, O.

Dr. William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago since its inception, one of the foremost educators and one of the most learned Hebrew scholars of his time, died of cancer of the intestines. Although his death was known to be inevitable within a comparatively short time, the end of his life, due to physical exhaustion, came suddenly.

The body of Dr. William Rainey Harper, late president of the University of Chicago, was laid to rest in a vault in Oakwood cemetery, Chicago. The final resting place of the body of the distinguished educator will, however, be on the university campus grounds, where it is planned to build a memorial chapel and crypt.

The regular morning prayers at Appleton chapel, Harvard university, took the form of a memorial service in memory of President William H. Harper, of the University of Chicago.

The death of President Harper has revived speculation as to the possibility of President W. H. P. Francis, of Brown university, becoming the head of the University of Chicago.

A mammoth university chapel as a memorial to President Harper was practically decided upon at a meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Chicago.

Eight persons died from suffocation or from leaping from a fire proof building, a store of people more or less injured by having their hands cut and gashed from smashing in windows, a magnificent property subjected to the ravages of fire, smoke and water, is an epitome of the great disaster which befell the West hotel, Minneapolis, Minn. The hotel was built by Chas. H. West, formerly of Cincinnati.

Something over 100 petitions, each representing about 2,000 names, will be forwarded to Texas asking for executive clemency in the case of Albert T. Harlick, sentenced to death in New York for the murder of William Marsh Rice.

The British steamer Santiago left Guayaquil, Ecuador, for New York via Panama with the remains of Thomas Nast, the cartoonist and former consul there, who died of yellow fever December 7, 1902.

A dispatch from Warrenton, N. C., tells of the death there of Mrs. Lucy B. Polk, the venerable widow of Col. William H. Polk, and sister-in-law of President Polk.

By unanimous vote the cotton association adopted the report of its committee on holding, recommending that the balance of the crop of 1905-6 be held for 15 cents a pound.

The body of Raymond Prefontaine, the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, who died suddenly in Cherbourg, France, December 25, left that port for Canada on board the British battleship Donington.

The bankers' committee which is investigating the affairs of the banking and brokerage firm of Denison, Prior & Co., of Cleveland, O., which closed its doors following the suicide of L. W. Prior made a partial statement. They are forced to believe that the firm is insolvent and are convinced that a number of municipal bonds have been forged.

The committee in charge of the investigation of the affairs of Denison, Prior & Co., Cleveland, held a meeting and announced that the facts disclosed justified them in stating that it is their belief that forgeries to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars exist.

L. W. Prior's personal safe (the broker who committed suicide in Cleveland), in which he kept his private papers and memoranda has thus far defied the efforts of the investigating committee and of safe experts who have worked upon it. It holds its secrets as safely guarded as does the man who lost closed its doors.

Parsons, Snyder & Co., stock and grain brokers, with offices in the Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, O., made an assignment to J. A. Smith, an attorney. Parsons, Snyder & Co. are members of the Cleveland stock exchange and of the consolidated exchange in New York. They did much business for Leland W. Prior.

Held in another's name, but used as the place of deposit for the valuables of Charles Augustus Seton, declared to be the perpetrator of the Norfolk & Western stock counterfeiting, a vault in the Standard Safe Deposit Co., of New York, was opened, but the spurious certificates for which the police are now searching were not found.

Two of the alleged forged stock certificates of the Norfolk & Western railroad have been located in Buffalo, N. Y. One No. 8,280 and 8,011, the former for 60 shares and the latter for 100 shares. The Pickerton men stick to their assertion that the forgery involves more than \$2,000,000.

Following a conference between committees representing the Ohio Interurban Railway association and the Indiana Electric Railway association, it was announced that the two associations will be merged to form the Central Electric Railway association.

Six children were severely injured, one possibly fatally, in a collision between two heavily loaded bobbeds at Des Moines, Ia.

After a day of caucuses, Dr. Frank H. Carson, of South Bend, Ind., was re-elected president of the Central Baseball League.

A fire that originated in the four-story brick peanut factory of the Norfolk (Va.) Storage Co., entirely destroyed that building, damaged the east wing of the jail and falling walls crushed the Whitehurst & Co. foundry like an egg shell. All of the 275 prisoners in the jail were marched to the police barracks under a guard of police, but nine escaped.

Delegate R. S. Powell introduced in the Virginia assembly a bill to prohibit the game of football in Virginia. A penalty of from \$50 to \$100 is prescribed for each offense.

Jenkins Burrows and Arthur Williams, two of the three negroes convicted of the murder of Julian Wilson, a prominent citizen of Williamsburg county, were hanged at Kingstree, S. C. Robert Scott, convicted of the crime, was respite for 30 days.

Acting under instructions of Judge Anderson, the jury acquitted John W. Hill, Cincinnati, the former chief of the bureau of filtration, Philadelphia, on all the indictments which charged him with forgery and falsifying the records of his bureau.

P. J. Hughes, a money lender, was convicted of the charge of usury by a jury at Kansas City. J. H. Williamson charged that he borrowed \$10 from Hughes two years ago and had paid \$41 in interest and still owed Hughes \$20.

Though M. Maubourguet, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, has not yet received his passports, diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela are considered to have been broken off.

Gen. Morales' resignation as president of Santo Domingo was tendered and accepted. He will leave San Domingo city on board the United States gunboat Duquesne, bound for Porto Rico.

Aurelio Herrera, of Bakersfield, Cal., knocked out Young Corbett in the fifth round at Los Angeles, Cal.

A correspondent of the Giornale di Italia says Mr. White, the American ambassador and delegate to the conference at Algiers, declared he was sure peace would be maintained.

Cable dispatches from Trinidad state that there are persistent reports at Port of Spain that the French squadron has sailed from Guadeloupe for Trinidad. It is said the French ships had been sighted passing St. Lucia.

Friends of Representative Jesse Overstreet, of Indianapolis, have started a boom for him for chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, to succeed Representative Hancock, of Wisconsin, who will retire at the expiration of his present term.

The Nebraska delegation in congress has agreed upon Charles A. Goss, of Omaha, as the successor of Irving F. Baxter, who was recently removed by the president from the office of district attorney for the Omaha district.

The steamer Siberia arrived at San Francisco from the Orient having on board the Imperial Chinese commissioners, Tuan Fang and Tai Hung Tzu, with their subordinates and suites, 62 persons in all.

At Traveres City, Mich., Benjamin Robertson was killed and five friends with whom he was coasting down a steep ice coated hill were injured.

With a majority of the middle and western states believed to be not unfriendly to a small increase in wages, but with Ohio, Pennsylvania and the east dead set against any change in the present scale, unless it is a reduction, there is much speculation at Indianapolis on the eve of the convention of the mine workers and the joint conference with the operators as to the outcome.

The entertainments provided at Manila by the enlisted men of the American fleet for the men of the visiting British cruiser squadron, comprising a dinner and vaudeville show, were attended by 2,000 persons.

An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails in the borough of Wilkesburg, adjacent to Pittsburgh. There are now over 100 cases, and a number of deaths have resulted.

Seven theological students, out of a party of 12, were overwhelmed by an avalanche. They were on an excursion in the Hall valley, Tyrol, Austria.

The political map of England underwent a striking change as the result of parliamentary elections held in 39 constituencies is widely scattered, but important centers, and in which the liberals gained 18 seats. The laborites, who are counted among the liberal gains, secured four new seats against unionist candidates.

The supreme court has given notice to counsel in the case of Caleb Powers, of Kentucky, that the case can not be heard until after the conclusion of the special call, on which the court is now engaged.

Dr. William Wallace Hadley, medical director of the Force of Life Chemical Co., and Mrs. Laura M. Wilson, confidential manager of the company, are out on \$2,500 bail having been arrested in New York on charges of conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses by the use of the mails. Dr. Hadley claimed the marvelous power of raising the dead and curing or preventing disease. He could arrest time, it was alleged.

Levi Geiger, aged 16, of Washington, Pa., whose right arm was skinned from the elbow to the shoulder last June, has just had it recovered with skin, part from his own body and part from under the wings of chickens.

While in the act of crossing the railway tracks near Bellebucke, Tenn., a buggy containing Pauline and Rebecca Pearson, 11 and 9 years old respectively, was struck by a north-bound train and torn in pieces. The horse was killed outright, and the children were thrown on the pilot of the engine and carried 100 yards before the train was stopped. Neither of the children had sustained the slightest injury.

Yee Sing Lee, or Charles Dean, as he is known in English, Pittsburgh's leading Chinese gambler, eloped to Youngstown, O., with Maybelle Humphries, a beautiful white girl, and under the name of Helie Dean she was married to him.

V. T. Sanford, who has been on trial at Home, Ga., charged with the murder of George Wright, was acquitted. It is understood that Secretary Shaw at the request of the president has agreed to remain in the cabinet until March 4, 1907.

President Roosevelt has indicated that he is in accord with the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce in its support of the Hepburn bill for the regulation of railroad freight rates.

Gen. Morales, of San Domingo, the advice says, was wounded recently in an encounter with troops of the temporary president, Gen. Caceres.

Gen. Morales, former president of Santo Domingo, arrived at San Juan, P. R., on the United States gunboat Duquesne.

Four persons met death in the sleet, snow and rain storm which swept over New York and New Jersey.

Marine experts on the coast believe that the schooner Samuel L. Russell has gone to pieces in Hampton Roads and that Capt. Jones and four men are lost. Tugs coming in report wreckage from the vessel.

Rev. W. E. Cleveland, a retired Presbyterian minister and brother of former President Grover Cleveland, was stricken with paralysis at the home of his son, W. S. Cleveland, in Columbus.

The railroad property in Michigan as fixed by the state tax commission is valued at \$207,080,000, an increase of \$11,000,000 over last year.

The main business block of Advance, Mo., which consisted of the post office, theater and eight stores, was completely destroyed by fire.

The president and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a dinner at the white house in honor of the diplomatic corps. The table was set in the state dining room and covers were laid for 69 persons.

Two services in memory of the late President William H. Harper, of the University of Chicago, were held in New York, the more important being held at Columbia university, at which addresses were delivered by President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, and President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia.

Business failures in the United States in the week ending January 11 number 286, against 220 the previous week, 295 in the like week of 1903, 315 in 1904 and 334 in 1905.

Dr. Thomas M. Owen, commander-in-chief of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, announced that the reunion of the order will be held in New Orleans April 26, 26 and 27.

The International Cigarmakers' union has declared the strike of the Key West (Fla.) cigarmakers off and work in the factories will be resumed at once. The strike has been on nearly two months.

AN INSURANCE BILL.

It Provides For Federal Control of the Business.

It Defines Policies as Instrumentalities of Commerce and Makes Provision For a Controller—It Will Correct Many Evils.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Dryden has revised his bill contemplating government control of insurance and will reintroduce it in the senate. He has followed very close the investigation being conducted by the New York legislative committee and this has aided him in perfecting his measure until now he expresses the belief that it will correct practically all of the insurance evils exposed by the New York inquiry.

Publicity is the keynote of the bill and coupled with this are safeguards for the detection of wrong doing and the punishment of those so offending. It defines policies, or insurance contracts, as instrumentalities of commerce and provides for the regulation of the business through the medium of a controller of insurance and along lines similar to the control exercised over national banks. The author says he believes this will go far toward meeting the objections of those who have questioned the constitutional possibilities of federal regulation of insurance. The senator says the bill has the endorsement of the president, administration officials, eminent constitutional lawyers in and out of congress and others who are familiar with its general features as coming nearer to meeting the demands of the situation than any of the other numerous pending measures. Senator Dryden has long been a champion of federal regulation.

JOINT STATEHOOD.

A Proposal For a Referendum in Arizona and New Mexico Rejected.

Washington, Jan. 15.—There have been some conferences among the statehood insurgents and one of their leaders insisted that there was no sign of weakening among them and expressed confidence of success. One suggestion of a compromise on this bill has been made to provide for the referendum which would allow the voters of Arizona and New Mexico to decide whether or not there should be a joint statehood. This was rejected by the house leaders as untenable and a radical departure from the position of the house in the last congress and the desire of a majority of the republican majority in the present house. The desire for a compromise as stated by a prominent republican member who has not been active on either side, either on the Philippine bill or the statehood bill, was because of the strained relations between the republicans and the feeling which is becoming more bitter as the fight goes on. At the same time he did not see much hope of any compromise at the present time.

BATTLE IN SAN DOMINGO.

Several Generals on Both Sides Were Either Killed or Wounded.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Jan. 15.—A sanguinary and what probably will prove to be the final battle has taken place near Guayubin, between the troops of Gen. Caceres, the temporary president of Santo Domingo, and the insurgents. The former were victorious. Several generals on both sides were killed or wounded. The gunboat Independencia, which recently went over to the insurgents, intends on the advice of former President Morales, to return to Santo Domingo and surrender if the government will guarantee the safety of its officers and crew.

FRENCH CHARGE RECALLED.

Diplomatic Relations Between France and Venezuela Broken Off.

Caracas, Thursday, Jan. 11, via Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 15.—The Venezuelan government having continued to abstain from renewing relations with France through M. Talgny, the French charge d'affaires, Mr. Russell, the American minister yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon delivered a note to Venezuela on behalf of France severing relations between the two countries. The archives and interests of France remain in the hands of Mr. Russell.

M. Talgny has been recalled. Communication by way of the French Cable Co.'s line is prohibited and dispatches must be sent by way of the island of Trinidad.

Marshall Field's Condition Worse.

New York, Jan. 15.—The condition of Marshall Field, of Chicago, who has been ill for several days at a hotel in this city, is worse. The pneumonia is not yielding to treatment and the patient is greatly exhausted.

Three Children Cremated.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 15.—In a fire which destroyed the farm residence of H. A. Brazil, in the Portage la Prairie district, three children were cremated and the parents narrowly escaped with their lives. The house was totally destroyed.

The Moroccan Conference.

Algiers, Spain, Jan. 15.—The Moroccan conference will convene here January 16. It is to settle the dispute between Germany and France. Eleven European countries and the United States will send representatives.

STATE NEWS ITEMS

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Kentucky Solons Are After the Express Companies.

Frankfort, Jan. 10.—Tuesday was certainly bill day in the legislature, for 143 house bills and 33 senate bills were dumped into the hopper. A large number of house and senate bills were exact duplicates and introduced in both bodies in order to hasten their consideration. The most important bills were as follows: Requiring telephone companies to consent to their wires with rival companies; extending the separate coach law to street cars and interurban roads; prohibiting betting by any one in any form on a horse race or other test of speed in this state; requiring all proprietary medicines to print the formula on the package or bottle, and an act requiring railroad companies to erect stations every four miles. All these bills will call forth much opposition and their passage will be fought to the end. The contest committee in H. H. Sims against Senator McNutt, from Louisville, decided in favor of McNutt (dem.).

Frankfort, Jan. 11.—Senator Henry George is after the express companies, as he thinks they have been charging exorbitant rates in this state. He introduced a bill in the senate to regulate the charges and to place said companies under control of the state railroad commission on the same footing as railroads now are. At the joint session of the senate and house Judge Thomas H. Paynter was declared elected United States senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn, but another ballot will be taken next Tuesday, owing to the ambiguity in the law. In the senate Senator Burnam presented a petition from W. T. Haskins and others asking that a high school be established in every county in the state to be paid for by the counties. Representative Claybrooke, of Washington, offered a joint resolution authorizing the state librarian to purchase 400 copies of the official manual, one to be furnished each member of both houses, each county clerk in the state, the state officials and to the librarians of every state in the union in exchange for a copy of a similar book. The first thing in the house was a joint resolution introduced by Representative Gabbard making the goldenrod the state flower.

Frankfort, Jan. 12.—The old "county unit" local option bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Caumack, which provides that if the whole county votes "dry" at the same time, then the precincts that voted "wet" shall go with the majority and remain "dry," but if the whole county goes "wet," then those precincts that are already "dry" shall remain "dry." It will cause the same old hard fight as in former years, for the liquor men are opposing the bill. Senator Harbison offered a bill to increase the pay of the state railroad commissioners and adding to the present overworked clerical force.

By resolution the house fixed January 30 as Goebel Memorial day and a committee authorized to select an orator and arrange a proper program. Representative Overstreet submitted a petition largely signed asking for the repeal of the law against net fishing and asking for a law to protect fish. A concurrent resolution urging the senators and representatives from Kentucky in congress to use their efforts to secure improvements in the waterways of the state was offered by Representative Gabbard, of Owsley.

J. T. Morris, of Oldham, presented a petition from the inmates of the Kentucky Confederate home asking that the legislation providing for pensions be favorably acted upon.

Frankfort, Jan. 13.—Both bodies of the general assembly had short sessions Friday and the introduction of new bills was the feature. The contest case of Barbour and Howell against Young (dem.) from Bath, and Rowan, was decided in favor of Young by the house. The case of Meng v. Griffin from Allen county, was decided in favor of Griffin, the sitting member, who is a republican. The committee having had no time to consider bills, nothing could be done in the way of legislation, so both branches of the legislature adjourned till Monday. The new statehouse commissioners met with the senate and house committees on public buildings and discussed the needs and the proposed changes in the new capitol building, but no definite steps were taken. Architect Andrews will meet with the committee next week and go over the whole matter in detail as to what is best to be done and the amount necessary to do it.

Natural Gas Is Ready.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 13.—The Central Kentucky Natural Gas Co. is now ready for business. Within a week 150 homes will be using the gas from Menifee county. It will probably be piped to Louisville and Cincinnati from Lexington, which will be reached February 1.

Home For Epileptics.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15.—An institution for the care and treatment of the 6,000 epileptics in Kentucky is the subject of a bill which will be introduced in the state senate by Laban Philips. The move is advocated by Dr. M. H. Yeaman, superintendent of the Central Kentucky lunatic asylum.

New Kentucky Bank.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 15.—Articles of incorporation for a new state bank and trust company, with a capital stock of \$500,000, which will be a merger of the Central bank and the National Exchange bank, will be filed with the secretary of state.

Dying Man Confessed.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Jan. 15.—Ollie Gray, 30, died from a shotgun wound, self-inflicted, received several days ago and supposed to have been an accident. Just before death he confessed it was inflicted with suicidal intent.

FROM MIDDLESBORO.

The Recall of Militia Recommended By Col. Roger D. Williams.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 13.—Capt. G. W. Albrecht, who had charge of the company of militia in Middlesboro during the reign of terror in Bell county through the alleged depredations of the gang of outlaws, headed by Frank Bell, is here to consult with Col. Roger D. Williams regarding the future of the company. He reported that quiet ruled in Bell county since the surrender of Bell last week. Col. Williams will communicate with Gov. Beckham and advise that the company be recalled from duty. The examining trial of Frank Bell will take place at Pineville this week. The defendant says he will be able to prove that he was not in Middlesboro when Jack Bolin was killed.

TRIED TO BREAK JAIL.

A Woman Confederate Smuggled the Dynamite, It Is Said.

Barboursville, Ky., Jan. 15.—An attempt was made to blow up the Knox county jail, but the plan was frustrated and comparatively slight damage was done. One charge of dynamite was exploded in a corner of the first floor, but was not sufficient to tear out the wall. Before other charges could be set off the jailer and deputies were on the scene. Three prisoners from Leslie county, one convicted for life, and one from Laurel county, sent up for 21 years, are thought to be the ringleaders. A large quantity of dynamite, diamond saws and files were found. A woman confederate is believed to have smuggled them in the jail.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED.

Two Moonshine Raids Made By Hignite and His Posse.

London, Ky., Jan. 15.—M. G. Hignite, deputy collector of Barboursville, and a posse composed of C. W. Sprowle, J. F. Golden, Will Messmore, Robert Smith and George Smith, arrived here from two successful moonshine raids, and brought with them Jesse Parker, John Hubbard, S. A. Taylor, alleged moonshiners, who will be tried January 22. Parker and Hubbard were captured on Hunting Shire creek in Knox county, near Barboursville. At Black Water, near here, the posse nabbed the Taylor brothers.

GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

William H. York Found Guilty of Killing His Brother.

Lawrenceburg, Ky., Jan. 12.—William H. York, 68, was given a life sentence for the murder of his brother, James R., aged 76. James East was given a similar sentence for alleged complicity in the crime, several weeks ago. The Yorks are wealthy farmers and it is said William was displeased over the giving away of money by his elder brother.

For a Medical College.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 13.—President James K. Patterson, of the Kentucky State college, appeared before the Fayette county fiscal court and asked that body to appropriate \$10,000 or \$12,000 for the purpose of erecting a medical college in connection with the State college.

Charged With Burglary.

Richmond, Ky., Jan. 13.—Sam Smith, of Waco, just discharged from the United States army, and en route home from the Philippines, was arrested here charged with burglary. While waiting for a train, it is alleged, he broke into the grocery of W. T. Edwards.

Brakeman Terribly Mangled.

Cynthiana, Ky., Jan. 12.—Edward Long, 22, unmarried, a brakeman on an L. & N. freight train, while switching cars caught his foot in the frog of a switch. Before he could remove it, a train backed over him, cutting his body lengthwise in two places and cutting off his head and both legs.

To Revise Hard-Wood Prices.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15.—The Kentucky Manufacturers' association of the United States will meet in annual session here Tuesday. There will be 150 delegates present. The business before the association will be the election of officers and revision of the price list.

To Choke Off "Uncle Tom."

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 13.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy will present a memorial to the Kentucky legislature, insulating that a law be enacted preventing the presentation of the play of "Uncle Tom" in all towns and cities within the state.

Officer Shot Himself.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15.—Lieut. Daniel McAuliffe, of the Louisville police force, probably fatally shot himself through the abdomen at his home. It is supposed that he was cleaning his pistol when the weapon was accidentally discharged.

A Merchant's Poison.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 15.—Henry M. Brockman, a prominent wholesale merchant, is dead as the result of drinking an ounce of carbolic acid. It is supposed to be suicide. He had been ill with the grip for some days.

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT NEWS.

Interesting Happenings That Occurred During the Past Few Days.

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Exciting Events in the United States and Foreign Countries Condensed For the Busy Reader—Crimes and Casualties.

News From Congress.

The recent foreign removal from the white house of Mrs. Minor Morris was made the subject of emphatic denunciation by Mr. Tillman in the senate on the 17th. His remarks called out remonstrances and led to the very abrupt closing of the doors and the sudden adjournment of the senate in the middle of the afternoon.

Senator Tillman introduced a resolution directing an investigation into the removal of Mrs. Minor Morris from the white house. It was promptly tabled. The house passed a bill providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory.

In response to the Sulzer resolution passed by the house, Secretary McCall, of the department of commerce and labor, sent to the house the report of Special Immigrant Inspector Marcus Braun. Mr. Braun declares that he has uncontroverted evidence that while the number of aliens shipped to this country who are legally inadmissible because of disease is diminishing, immigrants inadmissible for other reasons are constantly being brought into the country in large numbers.

The house committee on appropriations reported an urgent deficiency bill. A provision in the bill directs that the eight-hour law shall not apply in the construction of the Panama canal or on the canal zone.

Reform in the matter of making deficiency appropriations agitated the house on the 19th, and the entire time of the day and a quarter hour was given to its discussion, with the exception of a short speech for free hides.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, millionaire merchant and a leader in the dry goods trade of the world, died at the Hotel House, New York, after an illness extending over more than a week, beginning with a bad cold and developing quickly into pneumonia, which affected both lungs. Mr. Field was 70 years old. Mr. Field was with out question the greatest and most successful merchant of his generation, and he was one of the world's richest men, his wealth being estimated at anywhere from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

The navy department approved the sentence of the general court-martial in the case of Midshipman William Wright, of New Albany, Ind., and Midshipman Peterson Barto Marzoni, of Pensacola, Fla., who were recently convicted of hazing.

Midshipman Charles M. James, of Grinnell, Ia., member of second class, was served with a charge of hazing. The charge is supported by eight specifications.

Philadelphia, in which Benjamin Franklin spent most of his long and useful life, fittingly commemorated the 200th anniversary of the birth of the great philosopher.

Miss Belle Drisaper, daughter of wealthy people, attending a wedding reception at Mobile, Ala., was almost burned to death. She stepped on a match that ignited and set her clothing on fire.

Seven persons, all members of the family of Charles Ayers, are supposed to have perished in a fire which destroyed Ayers' farm house near Pembroke, N. H.

Assuming that John G. Brady, governor of Alaska, proposes to resign his office, W. T. Perkins, of Nome, has been recommended strongly for appointment as governor of the territory.

M. Clement Armand Fallieres, president of the French senate, has been elected president of the French republic, to succeed M. Loubet, whose term expires February 18. The vote was, M. Fallieres, 449; M. Doumer, president of the chamber of deputies, 371.

President-elect Fallieres of France is being overwhelmed with telegrams of congratulations from rulers, foreign statesmen and colleagues.

Two men were instantly killed, another missing, believed to be buried under the debris, and a fourth fatally scalded as the result of a head-on collision between a northbound through freight and a switch engine on the Seaboard Air Line at Mims, Ga., near Atlanta.

At the white house a statement on the declaration of Jacob A. Rits that President Roosevelt ought to be willing to take a third term to fight the "money power" was refused.

Miss Viola Allen, the actress, and Peter Duryea, the millionaire Kentucky turfman, have been secretly man and wife for more than five months.

The first lynching of the year in Mississippi and the second in the United States took place in Simpson county. A young negro, accused of attacking a white school girl, was the victim.

A statement given out by the Bankers' committee investigating the affairs of Prior, Denison & Co., Cleveland, O., is as follows: The total liabilities, including all forgeries, aggregate approximately \$3,000,000, and there are valid assets, either in the hands of the firm or up as collateral, of about one and a half million. This total of \$3,000,000 includes about one million of assets and liabilities in the Boston and Cleveland bond departments that have not heretofore been taken into account.

Acting on information that Leland W. Prior made a great many of his largest losses in the stock market while trading in a Cleveland brokerage house, a number of the creditors of the firm of Denison, Prior & Co. have started an investigation to see if there is any way by which a part of the money can be recovered.

The miners' convention organized a wage scale committee. That an increase in wages will be the principal feature of the report of the scale committee is no longer in doubt and there is very little doubt among the majority of the delegates that their requests for more money will be readily conceded by the operators.

A committee from the anthracite coal regions held a conference with a committee of the miners' national convention. It is thought that the former desires the support of the bituminous miners in their coming demands on the anthracite operators.

An increase of the wages of coal miners equivalent to the reduction accepted by the United Mine Workers at the joint wage conference of 1904 is the proposition which the operators are expected to defend in the joint conference to convene in Indianapolis.

Renewed recriminations among the delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention from the anthracite coal mining regions indicates that there is to be another and more determined effort to inject the anthracite question into the deliberations of the delegates.

The national board of trade, in convention in Washington, with delegates representing commercial bodies in all the principal cities of the country, went on record against the president's railroad rate policy.

Former Gov. James H. Peabody, his wife and their daughter were poisoned by food eaten at breakfast, at Canyon City, Col., and the daughter, Miss Clara Peabody, is in a dangerous condition as a result. There is a mystery surrounding the case.

Gov. Vardaman's whipping of a negro convict employed as a trusty around the executive mansion, which is to be given a thorough probing by the penitentiary investigating committee of the Mississippi legislature causes a sensation.

Reports current that Senator Depew is in a critical condition at his home in New York are denied. Charles C. Paulding, his nephew, said Depew's condition is not at all serious.

James R. Harnard, said by the police to be the chief of a gang of counterfeiters, was arrested at his home in Denver, Col.

Gen. Lee's birthday was observed generally at Augusta, Ga. Business practically was suspended.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending January 18 number 274, against 286 the previous week, 304 in the like week of 1905, 266 in 1904 and 253 in 1903.

All of the 18 bodies have been recovered from the Detroit mines on Paint Creek, W. Va., the scene of the dust explosion. The men, except one, were found at their places of work, showing that the explosion came without warning.

Luke E. Wright, of Tennessee, governor general of the Philippines, is to be the first ambassador to Japan if the senate approves the nomination which President Roosevelt will submit to it. Henry C. Ide will succeed Mr. Wright as governor general until he resigns June 1. James F. Smith, of California, a member of the Philippine commission, will succeed to the office of governor general.

Members of the Iowa senate unanimously placed themselves on record as opposed to the legal execution of Mrs. Tolla, the New Jersey woman condemned to die for murder.

Bishop John C. Keener, of the Southern M. E. church, 87, died at New Orleans unexpectedly of heart failure.

The advisability of dyeing cavalry horses some neutral tint or screening them with light canvas trappings in order to insure their invisibility from the enemy is a subject which a German special military commission is now investigating.

The Chinese boycott of American goods has not shown any signs of abatement in the Straits Settlement, despite President Roosevelt's assurances that steps were being taken to modify the present stringent immigration laws of America.

In spite of all the efforts of the government to assure them that there is not the slightest reason to fear that the Algerian conference will be followed by war, the people of Alsace-Lorraine are in a state of excitement bordering on frenzy.

John F. Stevens, chief engineer of the Isthmian canal commission, was elected vice president and director of the Panama Railroad Co. to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of former Chief Engineer J. E. Wallace.

A fire with a monetary loss of about \$150,000 completely destroyed the old market house, one of Pittsburgh's most famous landmarks. Several other buildings were destroyed.

Simon C. Nelson, of Brooklyn, was killed and 12 persons injured in an accident on the Fulton street elevated road, New York.

The Venezuelan agent in Paris, M. Maubourguet, has been handed his passports and officially notified by the French government to leave French soil within 24 hours. This is practically a declaration of war. Orders were issued for the two protected cruisers Jean Bart and Chasseloup-Laubet to be fitted out at once and dispatched to join the French Atlantic squadron, now at Martinique, with steam up and deck cleared for action.

Three French warships are now off the Venezuelan coast prepared to deliver the answer of France to President Castro's treatment of M. Taigny, the French representative at Caracas, by a naval demonstration in Venezuelan waters. Two additional warships will join them as soon as they can make the trip across the Atlantic.

It appears to be certain that the French government has resolved to take no action with regard to Venezuela until the report of M. Taigny, the late charge d'affaires at Caracas, reaches the foreign office.

The Venezuelan government is actively engaged in garrisoning the ports of the republic and furnishing the troops with supplies.

Friends at Wooster, O., had a letter from Mrs. Grace Taggart, dated Highland Park, Ill., showing the noted divorcee is not in Europe.

On the ground that Mrs. Taggart has become in contempt of common pleas court in taking their two children from within the state of Ohio, attorneys for Capt. Taggart filed a petition to compel Mrs. Taggart to bring the two boys back into the state and to surrender them to their father.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will succeed Maj. Gen. Corbin in command of the military division of the Philippines on February 1. Maj. Gen. Corbin will leave on February 2 for Hong Kong, sailing thence for San Francisco on February 9.

The protected cruiser Denver, which has been temporarily detached from the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, has sailed from Culebra for San Juan. The Denver will be detached in West Indian waters for the present, awaiting the turn of events in Venezuela.

At Prairie Du Chien, Wis., Herman Larson shot Little Jean, his sweet-heart, three times, William Gallor, another suitor, once, and her mother. Then he pressed the weapon against his own breast and fired. Larson will die but the others are expected to recover.

Seven men were killed by a snow slide at the mining camp at Alta, Utah.

Lindsay Cooper, a ne'er-do-well, of Clarinda, O., traveling with a carnival show exhibiting at Wolfe City, Tex., fell from his balloon at that place, a distance of 2,000 feet, and was instantly killed.

F. E. Grimes, ex-state treasurer of Kansas, notified Gov. Hoch that he would willingly waive the statute of limitations and pay every cent of the alleged shortage found covering his administration of the office.

Mrs. Chas. Lybee, of Lander, Wyo., gave birth to the smallest baby of record in the western states. It is a girl, and weighs only one and one-fourth pounds, and is less than nine inches tall.

Mrs. Thaneey M. Depew, who is in Cannes, denies the report that she has separated from her husband.

Harvey B. Hurd, of Chicago, attorney and author of legal text books, is dead of paralysis.

James H. Walker, a prominent cotton manufacturer and one of the wealthiest men in Augusta, Ga., dropped dead. Mr. Walker was a former councilman and former president of the chamber of commerce.

A fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the McPeely Brick Co. at Latrobe, Pa. Loss \$100,000.

Fire destroyed the sheep dip plant at Richmond, Va., of the Laidlaw-McKell Co., of Scotland. Loss about \$60,000, covered by insurance.

Walter Carelitzky, a saloon keeper, was shot and killed by robbers in his saloon in Chicago.

Six valuable race horses were immolated in a fire which destroyed the stables at the race track at Mason, City, Ia. Jock Quinn, who had charge of the stables, endeavored to save the animals and was probably fatally burned.

A fire occurred in the plant of the Baltimore Chrome works. Probably one-half of the extensive plant, covering about a city block, has been destroyed. Loss \$100,000.

One burglar was killed and another fatally wounded at Desplaines, a suburb of Chicago, in a battle between detectives of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad and five men.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International union will attempt to adjust their differences of four years' standing.

The last of the six bodies buried by the snow slide at Alta, Utah, have been recovered.

At a meeting of Hebrews in Baltimore funds were raised for the purpose of buying arms for the peasants and working men in Russia.

News was received by Adm. McCall from the secretary of the navy, at Mare Island, that Ensign Wade, U. S. N., had been acquitted on all the charges in connection with the Bennington disaster and has been restored to duty.

The Duke of Manchester, who married Helena Zimmernann, of Cincinnati, has been appointed captain of King Edward's body guard of Yeomen of the Guard.

J. C. Beatty's bank, at Elwood, Ill., was blown by robbers during the night and \$1,000 taken, supposedly by two men, who escaped.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The United States Convinced of France's Loyalty to It.

The French Government Will Be Given a Free Hand in the Execution of the Solution of the Venezuelan Problem.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Convinced of the sincerity of the assurances received from France regarding her loyalty to the Monroe doctrine and all that it involves, the Washington government has given the Paris government a free hand in the execution of the program for the solution of the Venezuelan problem. The conference on some phase of the question occurred some time ago and Mr. Jusserand, the French ambassador, has final assurance that the efforts of France to obtain diplomatic treatment for her charge d'affaires at Caracas will not be interrupted at Washington in any way violative of the Monroe doctrine.

The first move in the execution of the French program may be expected at any time, but on this point the French government is observing the strictest secrecy, the orders to the squadron going direct from Paris and not through the embassy here. M. Taigny, the retiring French charge, who, it is believed, is now at Caracas, will come to this country on his way home and on his arrival at New York he will find an invitation from the French ambassador at Washington to spend several days here in conference in order that M. Jusserand, on whom the burden of an important phase of the Venezuelan negotiations naturally falls, may have the benefit of the facts about the situation.

The whereabouts of the French ships remain a mystery so far as the officials of the state department and French embassy are concerned, it is stated.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Eighteen Persons Killed and Probably Half a Hundred Injured.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.—Eighteen persons were killed and probably half a hundred injured in a panic following the cry of "Fire" in St. Paul's colored Baptist church. The services were being held on the second floor of the building. A defective flue set fire to the chimney, causing smoke to issue through the crevices in the floor near the pulpit. The room was well filled with people at the time the cry of "Fire" and coupled with the sight of smoke threw the congregation into a panic.

A wild rush was made for the stairs despite the efforts of Rev. F. W. Johnson, the pastor, to allay the fears of the frenzied people. All wanted to get out at once, and men, women and children alike were knocked down and trampled upon by those pushing from behind.

The disaster occurred while a collection was being taken up. The pastor had just concluded his sermon, the text of which was: "Why Sit Here Until We Die?"

THE WARM WAVE.

High Temperature in Region Between Mississippi and Atlantic Coast.

Washington, Jan. 22.—A warm wave which scores the highest record in temperature since 1850 prevailed Sunday throughout the region between the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic coast. Its crest was in Ohio, where the temperatures Sunday afternoon, as reported to the weather bureau, ranged from 70 to 74 degrees. South of the Ohio river it was less warm because of heavy rains and thunder showers. Thunder storms also prevailed in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Northwest Georgia.

A cold wave which developed in the west is rapidly following the warm wave.

VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, Mother of James Gillespie, is Dead.

Rising Sun, Ind., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Margaret Gillespie, mother of James Gillespie, who is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Michigan City for the murder of his sister, Elizabeth, died of pneumonia, at her home in this city. Mrs. Gillespie has been failing since the murder of her daughter and more rapidly since the trial and conviction of her son, James. She went to and from the courthouse in a carriage when compelled to be present during the trial.

Hague Representatives Named.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Secretary Root announced that the American representatives to the approaching conference to be held at The Hague will be Joseph H. Choate, ex-ambassador to England; Horace Porter, ex-ambassador to France, and Judge Ross, of Little Rock, Ark.

To Save the Frigate Constitution.

Washington, Jan. 22.—A petition signed by 30,000 citizens of Massachusetts was presented to the president, opposing the recommendation of Secretary Honnaparte that the old frigate Constitution either be broken up or used as an object for target practice.

The Battleship Kentucky.

New York, Jan. 22.—The battleship Kentucky, which was damaged in collision with the battleship Alabama in this harbor, and since that time has been under repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard, sailed for Hampton Roads.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

KENTUCKY GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First Bill To Pass the House Is For a Judge in Kenton County.

Frankfort, Jan. 18.—For the second and final time Judge Thomas H. Paynter was declared elector to the United States senate Wednesday and made a speech in the legislature accepting the honor. He does not take his seat until March 4, 1907. Senator Ward introduced a bill in the senate Wednesday providing that all primary elections of all political parties for all offices must be held on the last Saturday in July each year. The object is to do away with so many elections. Senator Harbeson offered a very important bill, which provides that all applicants for appointment as notary public must stand an examination touching their qualifications to take acknowledgments to deeds and other valuable documents.

The following bills were introduced in the house: By Mr. Mulcahy—To give right to mine in all Kentucky streams. By Mr. Mulcahy—Making penalty of from one to three years for carrying concealed weapons. By Mr. G. S. Wilson—To prohibit mining companies from conducting general stores. By Mr. Alverson—Authorizing court clerks to issue license to carry concealed weapon, fixing fine from \$200 to \$500 for carrying without license. On motion of Mr. Embury the house resolved not to allow bills to be introduced except on Tuesday and Friday.

Frankfort, Jan. 19.—The first bill to pass either legislative body was passed by the house, and it was Representative Arnett's bill, or rather two bills, creating another circuit judge for Kenton county. But for the vote of Representative Bourne, of Henry, the bills would have passed unanimously. Senator Allen's motion to have the usual delay in printing bills investigated was adopted, and Senators Allen and De Haven appointed to ask for an explanation.

The house resolution urging congress to vote appropriations to improve the waterways of Kentucky was adopted, with an amendment by Senator Porter to include the dredging of Bear creek in Edmonson county and an extra lock and dam near Mammoth Cave. The senate committee on statutes at its meeting decided to report favorably Senator Eaton's bill raising the age of consent in females from 12 to 16 years. Also Eaton's bill providing that in a seduction case where the man marries the girl, if he deserts her in three years, he is still liable to prosecution for seduction. Also Eaton's bill providing that where a divorce is granted on ground of abandonment for a year, the party in fault shall not be permitted to marry within three years.

Frankfort, Jan. 20.—The legislature had that "fired feeling" Friday, and after accomplishing a very small amount of work adjourned till Monday. Representative Arnett, of Covington, introduced an anti-cigarette bill in the house, fashioned after the Indiana statute on the same subject, while Senator Bennett, of Ohio county, offered a bill in the senate requiring the campaign or auditing committee of each political party to keep a strict account of all money received and expended in every election and requiring all candidates to make sworn statements as to what their campaign expenses were. Frank M. Andrews, the Ohio architect who is building the new statehouse, addressed a joint meeting of the house and senate by request, and urged the necessity of an appropriation to furnish and fit up the new building after it is completed. He said there is no economy or patriotism in placing \$1,000,000 into a bare building and then letting it stand in a weed field without stoop or driveway to it and without heat, light, water or furniture to make it habitable.

A Peculiar Accident.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 20.—Mike Dowd, night watchman at the Fayette county courthouse, fell down the steps while entering the engine room, fracturing his skull. Several matches in his pocket ignited and set his clothing on fire, and when found by Engineer Tolliver he was a mass of flames. By turning a hose on the fire it was extinguished and Dowd was sent to the hospital, where a trephining operation was necessary.

The Warmest Ever in January.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 22.—Sunday was the warmest day in January ever felt here, the thermometer registering 78 degrees. Doctors state that the present weather is a breeder of disease. A light rain has cooled the atmosphere to some extent.

Lincoln's Birthday.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 20.—The general assembly of Kentucky will declare February 12, next, the birthday of President Lincoln, a holiday and appropriately observe same. Denny, Wayne county, offered a resolution to this effect in the house.

Kentucky Gusher Bought.

Barboursville, Ky., Jan. 22.—Columbus (O.) capitalist has purchased the famous Corder gusher, in Wayne county, with 1,200 acres of leases, for \$40,000, and have organized the Kentucky Oil and Gas Co.

Found Dead in His Store.

Fulton, Ky., Jan. 22.—R. S. Morris, a wealthy merchant, was found dead in his store by the clerks, who found the doors bolted at opening time. The jury gives a verdict of death from apoplexy. There are some indications of suicide.

Capt. Lundy Shot.

Owensboro, Ky., Jan. 22.—Capt. C. Lundy, of the United States army, while packing his trunk accidentally discharged his revolver, and received a dangerous wound in the breast. The doctors have hopes of his recovery.

BULLET FROM A FLOBERT.

It Pierced the Head of a Life-Long Friend of Gov. Goebel.

Covington, Ky., Jan. 22.—Seated upon a chair in the squalid little shack where he had lived for years on 13th street, near Garrard avenue, John Mays, one of the most unique characters in the city, was found dead. A Flobert rifle bullet, which had entered the back of his head and passed through the brain, had caused his death. The rifle, which belonged to a boarder, was found beneath the aged man's bed, but so far the police have been unable to secure any trace of the murderer. Coroner Tarvin held an inquest and ordered the police to arrest Edward Emerson, aged 32 years, the boarder at the Mays shack and the owner of the rifle. Always eccentric and peculiar, he had but few friends, and one of these, the friend who never deserted him, was the late Gov. William Goebel, whom he had known from childhood, and whom he had often held on his knee for hours, telling him tales of the great world as he had read of it. Later he loaned many of his books to the ambitious young man, and the friendship cemented then lasted until the assassination of Gov. Goebel.

ROPE ENDED HIS LIFE.

Wm. Vandansen Hanged in Louisville For the Murder of His Mistress.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 20.—Wm. Vandansen, who murdered his mistress, was hanged in the jail yard here. He met his fate bravely. He was pronounced dead seven minutes after the drop fell. The jail physician, who was present, said his neck was broken. Vandansen did not appear nervous as he mounted the steps of the death machine. Before the black cap was adjusted the executioner asked him if he had anything to say. He gazed upon the small crowd of spectators before him and acknowledged he committed the deed for which he was about to pay the extreme penalty of the law, but protested that he did it in self-defense. Vandansen murdered his paramour, Miss Fannie Porter, in a room above a saloon on Green street September 19, 1904.

BARONESS VON ROQUES' SUIT.

Several Depositions Taken Against Col. Armstrong in Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 19.—Depositions in the suit of Baroness Caroline Von Roques, of Germany, against Col. David W. Armstrong, of New York, were taken here Thursday. The deponents were Judge Matt Walton, Charles H. Stoll and Arthur Cary, president of the Lexington & Eastern railroad. The suit is to recover money claimed to be due her from Col. Armstrong, who represented her in disposing of some lands in this state. Baroness Von Roques is the mother of Mrs. Florence Maybrick.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

J. B. Nixon Found Dead With Bullet Hole Through His Heart.

Heuderson, Ky., Jan. 19.—The body of J. B. Nixon, with a bullet hole through the heart, was found in a hotel here. It is believed to have been a case of suicide. In his satchel were found life and accident policies calling for \$31,000, and a clipping from the New Orleans Picayune giving a story of the robbing and burning of a store in Pensacola, Fla., last December.

Sentenced For Life.

Catlettsburg, Ky., Jan. 22.—Arthur France, colored, was sentenced to prison for life. He is the third of the trio implicated in the murder of Chas. Jenkins, a colored saloonkeeper of Ashland, Ky., on November 6 last. His pals, C. Harris and Harry Green, also colored, were sentenced last week.

New Kentucky Road.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 22.—The new railroad leading from Providence, Ky., to Wheatcroft, Ky., has been completed, and cars will be running in a short time. The road connects with the Illinois Central and the Louisville & Nashville railroads.

High Temperature in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—The remarkably high temperature which broke all previous January records Saturday when the mercury stood at 73, was continued Sunday. The highest temperature registered Sunday was 72 degrees.

Carnahan Scored High.

Newport, Ky., Jan. 22.—The Northern Kentucky Gun club held an interesting shoot at the East Newport park. The high score was made by Mr. Carnahan, of Paris (O.) Gun club, who broke 98 out of 100 birds.

First Foal of the Season.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 22.—The first foal of the season has arrived at the Hamburg stud of J. E. Madden, the young race mare Linda Lee, by Hambur, dam Myrtle Harkness, by Strathmore, dropped a bay colt by Imp. Planudes.

Big Sale of Tobacco.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 22.—The feature in tobacco during the past week was the sale of 2,000 hids of Green river leaf to the Imperial Tobacco Co. The sales amounted to about \$230,000, but the exact figures have not been given.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

Jan. 15.—Our Sunday School at this place is doing good work with Mr. Ross as Superintendent.—Our public school at this place closed Friday.—Mr. Creekmore, our teacher, gave quite an entertainment with speeches and singing by the pupils; a treat to all present.—Your correspondent visited the Sunday School at Hickory Plains last Sunday.—Leonard Garrett has moved to Richmond, where he will run a tobacco factory.—Mr. O. P. Jackson, late a student of Berea College, gave a lecture to the Sunday School at Valley View last Sunday, subject, Temperance. Mr. Jackson has been teaching penmanship there for the last two weeks.—We are having plenty of rain, snow and mud in this locality.—G. W. Moody, of Paint Lick, has moved to his farm at Kingstou, best known as the Whitfield-Moody residence.—May Jackson has just returned from a pleasant visit to her aunt, Mrs. Jennie Brown, in Garrard County.

WALLACETON

Jan. 13.—Richard Soper and family moved to the Sam Corkoran farm last Wednesday on the Cartersville and Paintlick Pike.—G. B. Gabbard has lost three nice cattle in the last few days with something like bloody murrain, and S. W. Wylie has lost five, but they think the rest of their stock are all right now.—Sidney Crowther moved to Felix Estridge's place last Wednesday, known as the old Lucas farm.—Hogs are scarce in this part of the country, every body seems to be wanting hogs.—Will Stoe and family moved to Berea last Friday. Mr. Stoe's children will attend Berea College this winter.—George Tisdale, Sr., who has been sick, is slowly improving.—Charley Gaffney and wife and little son Ross, who have been visiting Mrs. Gaffney's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gabbard, returned to their home in Illinois last Friday.—Pearl Brockman has gone to live with her grandfather and grandmother, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Gabbard.—Bimam Pitts and family have moved into the Wallace property, recently occupied by Jack Kidd.—Mr. Roberts has bought and moved to the Jessie Kinnard property in Wallaceston.—Rabbit hunting seems to be the go at Wallaceston. Uncle Crit Caldwell has hunted two days and killed four rabbits.

HARTS

Jan. 15.—We were pleasantly entertained Sunday evening by a friend Mr. Dalb Waddle, of Rockford.—Frank Jones got married January 11.—John Becknell has gone to Red Lick to work. We wish him luck and a profitable job.—A. C. Hart is getting ready to go to Florida, and J. W. Lake to Massachusetts.—Willie Purkey called on his best girl Sunday.—Little George, the baby of Mrs. Polly Davis, has been very sick.—Katie Lake was pleasantly entertained Friday evening with Loveina, Ailsie and Burlie Davis.—John Williams is quite sick with lagrippe.—John Hawkins visited J. W. Lake Thursday evening.—Harry McClure, who has been sick, is better.—Several of the young folks have entered school at Berea. Among them are Bradley Lake, Forest Dowden, Harry McClure and sister.—Chas. Davis moves soon to White Hall, Foxtown, Ky.—Duskie Lake has been sick with lagrippe but is getting better.—Colonel Baker will enter school in a few days.—Tom Ogg and wife went to Seaford Saturday to her father's, where her children can go to school.—Richard Cliff offers his farm for \$100. He says he will go to Indiana where he can get a good price for his horse.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

DISPUTANTA

Jan. 8.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Leo King, a fine girl, December 31.—Misses Cordelia and Etta Abuey, of Brush Creek, are visiting their cousins, Misses Annie and Mattie McGuire.—Sill Shearer, of this place, has bought the William Eversole farm and is moving.—Miss M. E. McGuire is visiting on Brush Creek this week.—G. T. Payne was at Conway Thursday.—A. T. Abuey sold a horse to J. W. Hoskins for \$100.—Richard Pennington, of this place, and Miss Lizzie Forsythe, of Climax, have gone to Berea to go to school.—There was preaching at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday, conducted by Rev. Chastain.—C. C. Drew, of Climax, visited friend on Clear Creek Sunday.—Miss Alice Everole, of Berea, attended church here Sunday.—Mrs. S. B. McGuire visited her sister, Mrs. Annie Anglin.—Spencer Abuey was at Mt. Vernon this week on business.—Mrs. Abrams, of Climax, has returned

home after a few days visit with her son, Lee King.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens, of Rockford, visited Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Payne Saturday and Sunday.—Little Angie Payne is very sick.

ROCKFORD

Jan. 8.—Eli Bullen and Miss May Todd visited Miss Rattie McCollum Sunday.—Miss Rattie McCollum and James Perry visited Miss May Todd Sunday night.—Rev. F. P. Bryant filled his regular appointment at Seaford Cause Sunday.—Misses Ella Lake, Minnie Waddle and Recie Todd have been visiting friends at Livingston.—Volley McCollum, of Berea, is visiting his nephew, J. W. McCollum, Jr.—James Berry, of Carnargo, Ill., is visiting relatives here.—D. G. Waddle called on Miss Myrtle Linville Sunday.—Robert McCollum has gone to Valley View, Texas.—Lloyd Sexton has been visiting friends at Hamilton, O. We are having some very bad weather here now.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stephens visited relatives on Clear Creek Saturday night.—Jim Guinn and Chalt Bullen called on some girls at Disputanta Sunday.—D. G. Waddle and J. W. Todd made a flying trip to Conway on Monday.—Quite a large crowd attended church at Seaford Cause Sunday.—Mrs. Susan Ogg, of Disputanta, who has been sick so long, we are glad to say is some better.

JACKSON COUNTY.

SAND GAP

Jan. 8.—The New Year dawned bright and beautiful, and remained so for several days, but today it is snowing fast. The snow is now an inch or more deep, and winter seems to have come in earnest. But we are indeed thankful for the prolonged beautiful weather we have already had, and will try to make the best of had old winter time.—There were several shooting matches around here Saturday. They shot at Sand Gap for a turkey, and Jas. W. Williams and son won it. Before breakfast Sunday morning two noted young men landed at Mr. Williams's, thinking they would have turkey for breakfast. But alas, poor boys, they didn't get any. Mr. Williams had not killed his turkey.—The young folks were highly entertained New Year's night at a social and caudy party given by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Williams. Among the guests was Miss Susie Smith. Miss Smith said it broke the record for a good time. There were about twenty-five boys present, and they bought 25 cents worth of candy.—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Harrison gave the young folks a candy party Saturday night. Several attended and all report a good time. Haven't heard whether or not they had as much candy as they had at Mr. Williams's.—Circuit court is in session at McKee, and a great deal of business is being transacted.—It is reported that more than four hundred indictments have been made.—Dr. Williams, of Berea, has been through this vicinity and to McKee, Ky., selling medicine.—Mrs. Mary Martin paid C. S. Durham, of

Sand Gap, a flying trip on business a few days ago.—Jas. G. Durham will in a few days return to Wind Cave, where he will teach a subscription school. His brother, Ed, is going with him, and will enter his college. Sand Gap will be melancholy for a while, after Ed leaves.—Mr. and Mrs. David Durham visited John Johnson's Sunday.—J. G. Durham and sister, Matilda, were the guests of James Williams and family Sunday.—James Williams took his little daughter, Mollie, to McKee Sunday to put her in college.—A. P. Gabbard's little daughter is also attending school at McKee this winter. We wish the young aspirants much success.—A. P. Gabbard's sons will leave for school at Berea next week.—A happy and successful New Year to all.

DOUBLE LICK

Jan. 8.—It is snowing today at the breaking up of pretty weather.—Circuit court is going on at McKee. There were a good many indictments. Judge H. C. Faulkner believes in the law being enforced upon all men equally, rich or poor. In his instructions to the Grand Jury he said he wanted them to see that the Justices of the peace of Jackson county did their duty in regard to liquor traffic and other offenses of which they had jurisdiction. If they did not do their duty as the law directs, indict for malfeasance.—Wm. Amyx and Eugene Rose left this morning for Berea to enter school.—Mr. Strunk, of Pulaski county, is visiting his father-in-law, Joel Lakes, Sr.—The young gentlemen and ladies had a social gathering at Wm. Sparks's last Saturday night.—Can Sparks, son of Wm. Sparks, has gone to Egypt up in the upper end of Jackson county to go to school.—W. T. Martin and John Martin have gone to Texas.—Phant Malicot, of Indian Territory, has been visiting his brother, Hard Malicot.—John Witt has gone to Hamilton, Ohio.—Wm. Hammond has gone to Cincinnati, O.—Mrs. T. M. Rose, who has been sick for a good while, is some better.—The Grand Jury of Jackson county have said by their actions that the men of Jackson county, who are practicing medicine without a diploma, had better quit or go to school.—Hyram Callahan has moved into his new house which he built on Horse Lick.—Wm. Collins says that F. C. Jones has too many things and that he is too good a tie-maker for him to starve this winter.—Brother Collins, a Baptist preacher, has made his advent in our locality from parts unknown.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

RICKTOWN

Jan. 12.—We are having winter now.—Speculating on cross ties is the principal occupation of the people in this vicinity.—Seems that A. B. Marshall, the owner of the saw-mill at this place, has quit sawing ties and is spending his time in eating wedding dinners, which are so numerous in this neighborhood.—U. N. Duff, of Wolf Creek, visited Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Moore Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Robinson visited relatives on Wolf Creek last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Moore visited U. N. Duff's last Saturday and Sunday.—Dr. J. M. Cash has traded his saddle horse for Pete Hacker's favorite mule.—Garrett Bros. are giving general satisfaction in the mercantile business at this place.—The general health of the people of this neighborhood is on the decline on account of losing so many nights of rest caused by the Stringtown hunter, the bark of his dog and the echo of his gun in the stillness of the night.—Cel Wilder sold to Garrett Bros. two fine red fox hides for \$15. Be careful, Arthur, Cel is a fur trader.—Arthur Garrett and C. B. Moore swapped farm wagons last week and as Arthur did not know a 22 in. from a 3 in. wagon, he was cheated in the trade.—C. B. Moore purchased from Larkins Gibson a fine mule for \$125.—Born to the wife of Elisia Frost a fine baby boy.—Page, son of A. J. Chandler, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is now convalescent.—H. B. Rice is at Booneville this week in the interest of his election contest for high sheriff.—P. P. Reynolds, one of Berea College graduates, is living in Stites, Idaho.—Berry Reynolds, of Flat River, Mo., is visiting with friends and relatives in this vicinity.—John Frost, Cow Creek, was at this place on business last week.—Mr. S. A. Gabbard, of Cow Creek, and Miss Flora Seale, of Major, were united in marriage last Thursday at the home of the bride.—May they live a peaceful and happy life.—Joseph Marshall, eldest son of A. B. Marshall, was married to Miss Mary Ellen Gabbard, daughter of Mike Gabbard, of South Fork, last Wednesday evening at the home of the bride. Joe seemed so well satisfied with his marriage that Charley, his brother, straightway called on the father of his best girl, Bertha Duff, and asked for her hand in marriage, and they were married on the following Saturday, at the home of the bride's father, U. N. Duff. After the ceremony was performed by Rev. Sherman Anderson, a delicious sup-

per was served which every one seemed to enjoy. Especially Arthur Garrett who took on so much cake and peaches as to be unable to take part in the social that night given in honor of the bride and groom.—Good luck to the Citizen and its many readers.

GABBARDO

Jan. 13.—We had a fine day or two of very cold weather this week. The thermometer hovered around zero.—Circuit court begins at Booneville next Monday. The contest case between H. H. Rice and A. M. Sealey will be tried.—Curter Bowman, of Lower Buffalo, passed through here a few days ago with a drove of cattle.—Some of our citizens are in the tie business.—Henry Gabbard wrote his girl a letter recently. Hasn't got any answer yet. Henry seems to be uneasy.—B. T. Huff has been on the sick list, but is out again.—Mr. Charley Marshall and Miss Bertha Duff, both of Wolf Creek, were married last Saturday. May peace and happiness go with them through life is the writer's wish.—Boys, subscribe for the Citizen and get up to date news.—Joseph Marshall and Miss Mary E. Gabbard were united in the holy bonds of matrimony last Thursday. May good luck and usefulness go with them.—Mr. S. A. Gabbard, of Cow Creek, and Miss Flora Seale, of White Oak, were married last Friday. The couple were former students of Berea College and teachers of Owsley. Mr. Gabbard of late has been a clerk in the store of Gabbard Bros. at Cow Creek. We hope the new couple a glorious and prosperous life, and that peace and happiness may evermore crown their pathway.—Our vicinity has had several weddings of late. Who is going to be next?

Dr. W. G. BEST

DENTIST,

Office over Post Office.

S. R. BAKER

Dentist

Office Printing Office BERE, KY.

Office hours from 8 to 4

Teeth extracted without pain—Sameforme

R. B. ROBERTS

Real Estate Agent and Abstractor of Deeds

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m.

Farms, town property, etc., for sale or to rent. Call and see me if you wish to buy or sell property.

C. F. Hanson,

LICENSED EMBALMER AND UNDERTAKER.

Successor to B. K. Robinson.

All calls promptly attended to night and day.

Telephone No. 4, Berea, Ky

Real Estate

I have quite a number of building lots and some improved property in Berea for sale.

I also have a 10-acre place, with a two-story house on it, lying inside the corporation, for \$650.

Also farm and timber lands in Madison, Rockcastle and Estill counties.

Any one desiring such property should call on me.

J. P. BICKNELL,

Berea, Ky.

Monuments

URNS, HEADSTONES, STATUARY,

—OF—

Granite and Marble.

Monumental work of all kinds done in a workmanlike manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch. All our work is guaranteed.

Golden & Flora, RICHMOND, KY.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets

Berea College

FOUNDED 1855.

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students from (26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

APPLIED SCIENCE—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

TRADE SCHOOLS—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

NORMAL COURSES—For teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

ACADEMY COURSES—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

MUSIC—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for full term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$20.00. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Full term opened September 13.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

HOLIDAY GOODS

At The Up-to-Date Grocery

We wish to announce that we will have on hand for the holidays a full line of fancy candies, oranges, bananas, mixed nuts and a nice line of Christmas goods, also hardware and hay.

W. D. LOGSDON.

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

E. H. Brown on Box 25c.

DRAGGING

down pains are a symptom of the most serious trouble which can attack a woman, viz: falling of the womb. With this, generally, come irregular, painful, scanty or profuse periods, wasteful, weakening drains, dreadful backache, headache, nervousness, dizziness, irritability, tired feeling, inability to walk, loss of appetite, color and beauty. The cure is

WINE OF **CARDUI**

Woman's Relief

that marvelous, curative extract, or natural essence, of herbs, which exerts such a wonderful strengthening influence on all female organs. Cardui relieves pain, regulates the menses, stops drains and stimulates the muscles to pull the womb up into place. It is a safe and permanent cure for all female complaints.

WRITE US A LETTER

In strictest confidence, telling us all your troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope). Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

"I SUFFERED AWFUL PAIN

In my womb and ovaries," writes Mrs. Naomi Baker, of Webster Groves, Mo., "and my menses were very painful and irregular. Since taking Cardui I feel like a new woman, and do not suffer as I did."

A Farm of 100 Acres FOR SALE

Within 2 miles of Berea College. 60 acres cleared, 40 acres in timber. Good log house, weatherboarded, with 2 fire places. Good Orchard, good Water, good Barn, and Well Fenced. Is well worth \$2,000, but will take \$1,400. Call at once on

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE.

See J. W. HERNDON for Cow Feed and Baled Hay. 3 miles from Berea on Richmond pike.

FOR RENT.

Rooms for rent, well located and ventilated. Enquire of C. C. Rhodus.

For Ladies' Furnishing Goods call at the New Cash Store, they have a full line of up-to-date Goods.

GREAT CENTRAL.

C. H. & D. Pere Marquette—C. C. & L.

The Michigan Line

Electric Lighted Trains, All Now, to

TOLEDO

—AND—

DETROIT

THROUGH CARS TO Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Wequetonung, Harbor Springs.

Cheap Homeseekers' rates to points in the West and South. Inquire of C. H. & D. agents for full particulars or address

D. G. EDWARDS, P. T. M., Cincinnati.

Heartburn



You know what it is—few people are exempt from frequent "upsets" of this distressing complaint. The appetite becomes impaired, while a severe gnawing or burning sensation is experienced in the upper part of the abdomen. Heartburn is one of the many ways in which the digestive organism expresses disapproval of ill-treatment—warns you to be careful.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

(Laxative)

gives instant relief in all cases of heartburn and by toning and strengthening the stomach and bowels, prevents a return of the trouble.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN is an invaluable remedy for all trouble arising from the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys, and because of its purity can be used with impunity for both children and grown folks.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Do it now.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO. Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr. BERE, KY.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

DOUBLEDICK.
Jan. 20.—The farmers are preparing for a crop, and they are having fine weather for it. George Sparks accidentally shot Stella Phillips last Thursday night, the ball passing through her wrist and both breasts. But fortunately she is not seriously hurt. Nobody seems to know just how the accident happened. —Henry Matthews is somewhat better. —L. B. Martin bought a wagon from F. C. Jones, and William Sparks says he is going to fix up a team. —Manda L. Brockman, daughter of Shelt Brockman, died suddenly a few days ago.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE.
Jan. 22.—We are having the mildest winter I have ever seen in Kentucky. Industrious farmers have commenced plowing for a new crop. J. B. Carter returned from Louisville last Tuesday where he went to purchase goods. J. P. Bicknell preached a very instructive sermon at the Laurel Green Church Sunday. Brother Bicknell will be our pastor for the present year. Everybody seems to be benefited and instructed. —Brother McCollum, of Lexington, preached at the Christian Church at Fairview the third Sunday. He is a fine preacher. —The Endeavor Society gave a supper last Saturday night at Fairview there was \$7.50 taken in, which will go for plastering the Church. —J. G. Clark sold a pair of yearling mules to John Green last Tuesday for \$100. Clark has another pair to sell at same price. —Joe Boan has moved to his farm near Cartersville. He went back to East Bernstadt last Sunday on business. —W. M. Smith, of Cartersville, and Miss Dora Roberson, of Berea, were united in matrimony last Wednesday, after 8 years courtship. The writer wishes them a long and happy life. —John and Telle Green attended services at Fairview Sunday. —There was a good number from Woodsview at attended Fairview Sunday. Mrs. James Nave and daughter visited down on Buckeye from Thursday until Sunday. —Miss Dora Boan, who is in school at Berea, was to see home folks last Saturday. —Mrs. R. P. Boan and Mrs. J. G. Clark called on Mrs. Geo. Allen last Tuesday evening.

MADISON COUNTY.

BRASSFIELD.
Jan. 21.—W. C. Ogg has moved to Brassfield. —Mrs. Thos. Adams, of Kingston, J. R. Baker and wife and Wm. Coyle and wife visited W. B. Bakers recently. —Messrs. J. C. Powell, Thos. Holland and L. C. Powell attended the annual masonic meeting at Kingston. —Harve Johnson, of Richmond, has moved to this place to go in to the goods business. —Miss Martha Powell was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ogg recently. —Mrs. Mattie Rice, of Alton, Ill., has been visiting her father, Mr. Jos Young. —R. A. Hudson, of this place, has gone to Millton, Ky.

MILKERY PLAIN.

Jan. 19.—Miss Julia Harris spent last Sunday with Miss Maggie Adams. —Mr. and Mrs. Joe Maupin and Misses Jennie Burdett and Maggie Adams spent a few hours with the family of Dan Maupin, Sunday. —Eli Cornelious left last Monday for Cincinnati to engage in railroad engineering. —S. B. Good, of Dreyfus, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Dan Maupin. —Miss Pearl Adams is visiting her sister at White's Station. —Jim Kinard left a few days since for Omaha, Neb. —The many friends of Mrs. Maria Collins were sorry to hear of her death, and heartily sympathize with her sorrowing relatives. —Arch Doty spent Sunday with Kiah McKeehan and family. —James Wilson visited relatives near Malory Springs recently.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.
Jan. 23.—Miss Bessie Linville, Beulah Viars, Bertha Rich, Florence Holman, Virginia Martin, Annie and Muttie McGuire visited friends at Rockford Sunday. —Miss E. E. Lake visited homefolks near Berea Saturday and Sunday. —Quite a large crowd attended Church at Scafield Cane Sunday. —Miss Ella Lake is planning for an entertainment Feb. 22. We wish her success. —Mrs. J. W. Todd, who has been sick, is better. —Pleas Evans was at Rockford Monday on business. —Mrs. Nora McGuire visited her sister, Mrs. Bettie Ogg, Saturday and Sunday. —Mr. Harry Thomas went to Weaver, Ky., Sunday on business. —John Harry Gadd went to Berea Tuesday to get a hamper. —N. P. Anderson, of Manse, Ky., visited J. W. Todd Thursday. —N. H. Stephens went to Conway Saturday on business.

LAUREL COUNTY.

LONDON, Ky., Jan. 10.
To The Berea Citizen:
A Silver Medal Contest was given not long since at the M. E. Church, South, by the Loyal Temperance Legion, an organization composed of the small girls of the town, and conducted under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. The medal was awarded to Elizabeth, the ten years old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jackson. The decision was not unanimous, but was two to one in favor of little Miss Jackson, and the other Judge voted for Esther Lucas. The other contestants were: Mary Nell Jones, Blanche Thompson, and Florence Lewis. The Judges were James Eversole, W. F. Baymer and Geo. C. Moore, and the medal was delivered by the latter. An interesting program was rendered. Among other enjoyable things were recitations by Misses Bertha Jackson, and Ida Kinchard and a vocal solo by Miss Kathleen Lewis and a violin solo by Miss Peterson, teacher of music in the Sue Bennett Memorial College.

At the annual election of officers and directors for the two banks of the city, few changes were made. For the Old First National Bank: President, R. M. Jackson, Vice President, G. H. Brown, Cashier, McCalla Fitzgerald, and the Directors are: Joseph Sampson, John M. Williams, John R. Boring, J. Elliott, W. A. Pugh, W. B. Catching, J. W. Bastin, R. M. Jackson, McCalla Fitzgerald and G. H. Brown. Since this bank was established many years ago, a great many other banks have been established on all sides of it, but its customers have not forsaken it and its business steadily increases.

The National Bank, of London, formerly The Citizens Bank, of London, which was recently changed from a State to a National Bank, although established but some three years ago, is in a most prosperous condition, and its recent statement shows that its business is rapidly growing. The officers and directors for this institution are the same as for last year. They are as follows: Congressman D. C. Edwards, Pres.; E. H. Hackney, Vice Pres.; and D. F. Brown, Cashier. The Directors are: D. C. Edwards, D. F. Brown, F. P. Elliott, L. B. Mellergue, W. A. Parsley, Almer Eversole, T. A. Porter, and Dr. G. S. Brock.

A Word from Illinois.

Tuscola, Ill., Jan. 10.
To the Editor of The Citizen:
We are having a pleasant winter here. The people at this place are putting their corn on the market. Tuscola is a nice town; it has several churches and also several schools and we have no saloons in Tuscola. —J. D. Martin is in our town on business today. —W. A. Lewis and wife paid B. C. Martin a flying visit the other day. Times are prosperous here. I want to ask the Double Lick correspondents if it takes corn at two dollars a barrel to make good times.
NANNIE MARTIN.

STOMACH ACHE

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin
(Laxative)
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Happenings in Kentucky

THE KENTUCKY SOLONS.

The First Measure Passed Raises the Age of Consent.

Frankfort, Jan. 24.—This is the fourth week of the legislative session, and the senate passed its first and only bill Tuesday. It was Senator Bolton's bill, raising the age of consent in females from 12 to 16 years. A number of bills were reported by the committees, and better progress is expected to be made from now on. The senate is all stirred up over the delay of the public printer in printing the bills introduced in the senate, and the innocent official was soundly roasted by several senators. Finally a resolution was adopted declaring that if all the bills are not printed within three days after their introduction the printing committee shall have power to contract to have the bills printed elsewhere and charged to the public printer. The senate committee on municipalities decided to report favorably the Phelps bill providing that orders or liens for measured wages of employees shall not be valid unless signed or endorsed by the employer. Representative Blair (dem.) introduced a bill to prohibit the production of any play that is based upon antagonism alleged formerly to exist between master and slave, or that exalts race prejudices. The penalties are \$500 fine and jail imprisonment.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Midwinter Meeting Held in Frankfort With About 50 Editors Present.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Kentucky Press association held a midwinter meeting here with about 50 editors in attendance. A business session was held at the opera house followed by a lunch at the Elks club-house and a trolley ride to the site of the new state house. A special committee of editors was appointed to act in connection with the state board of health as to quarantine matters and may also help the doctors look into the recent medicine fiasco. At the session held Tuesday night Gov. Beckham presided and addresses were made by Will L. Venable of Chicago, and Arthur Ford, of Louisville. Ford's subject was "Newspapers, Politicians and Machines," and introduced him to the audience Gov. Beckham said, "I have some knowledge of newspapers, know some politicians, but know nothing of machines."

FRANK BALL CASE.

A Change of Venue Was Granted To Knox County.

Pineville, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Commonwealth Kentucky Frank Ball case was granted change of venue to Knox county. Motion was made last Friday, and upon hearing evidence Judge M. J. Moss sustained the motion and both sides selected Knox county. In which Judge M. C. Fairbank presides. Ball has retained able counsel and the case will be fought to the end. Lodges to which Ball, Ball's alleged victim, belonged, have retained Hons B. B. Golden, James D. Black, of Barboursville, to assist the prosecution.

Trouble Among Officials.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 24.—Jailer C. T. Wilson was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mayor Harris, charged with furnishing and firing a pistol in the city limits. He was acquitted, and now it is said he will file suit for \$3,000 damages against Mayor Harris and the city, alleging false arrest.

Big Hemp Fire.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Loughbridge hemp factory on Seventh street was destroyed by fire, and at midnight President Loughbridge, of the concern, estimated the loss at \$20,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

Marshall's Leg Amputated.

Mayfield, Ky., Jan. 24.—County United States Marshal G. W. Sumner is lying in a critical condition as a result of being accidentally shot in his leg by his own pistol several days ago. His left leg was amputated just above the knee.

Played With Matches.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 24.—Little Mary Samuels Williams, the 3-year-old daughter of Judge Ben G. Williams, died Tuesday night from burns received. She was playing with matches when her dress caught fire.

Given a Five Year Sentence.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., Jan. 24.—John Flebery, who attempted to kill Mrs. Florence Watson during a Christmas dance by shooting her in the back, pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was given five years.

New Coal Company Organized.

Barbourville, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Lynn Camp Coal Co. has been organized by Central Kentucky capitalists to develop property near Grays, this county. A modern mining plant will be installed at once.

To Aid Circuit Judges.

Pineville, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Bell County Bar association has sent a petition to the legislature recommending that Gov. Beckham appoint special judges to aid the circuit judges in the large districts.

Two Kentucky Postmasters.

Washington, Jan. 24.—George L. Barnes was formally appointed postmaster at Frankfort, his name being sent to the senate with that of W. B. King for postmaster of Pineville.

Sunny Spots.

There is one spot in Switzerland, Lago, which has an average of daily sunshine for the year of 31 hours, higher than Padua, 24 hours, and nearly as high as Rome, 27 hours. Basel has only 4.7 hours. Denmark has the same daily amount of sunshine as England, 3.3 hours, while Germany has from 4.2 to 4.8 hours. The sunniest spot in Germany is Jena.

Coffee Test.

If you suspect your coffee is adulterated throw a handful of the beans in cold water. The real coffee beans will sink, while the spurious ones will float or remain suspended for some time.

Hungarian Asphalt.

Asphalt is found in large quantities in various parts of Hungary.

The First Newspapers.

The first newspapers, the Venetian gazettes, were for many years printed only in manuscript because the government would not allow their publication in print. Becoming scarce, they were prohibited in every part of Italy by a special bill issued by Gregory XIII.

Britain's Lack of Woods.

With the exception of Portugal Great Britain has the lowest percentage area of woodland of any country in Europe.

Favorite Trees of Birds.

Birds of a feather kind have their favorite trees. Blackbirds, robins and jays frequent oak trees, the ash shelters wood pigeons and thrushes, the Hawthorn all kinds of finches, while the woodpecker's favorite is the beech.

Shoes.

Shoes were not made "right and left" earlier than 1472.

The Korean Flag.

The Korean flag is white and bears in the center a sort of ball, one half blue and the other red, typifying the two elements of creation, the male and the female. In the corners are strange and complicated blue designs, the legend being that a Chinese emperor a few thousand years ago.

Christmas in Scandinavia.

In Scandinavian countries Christmas is observed in its original sense of a time of earth, good will to all men. The courts are closed, quarrels are stopped and old feuds forgotten. It is the home of the famous Yule log.

Chamois Leather.

To wash chamois leather make a lather of soap and warm water and in this squeeze the leather till the dirt is removed. Do not soak it, but let it dry. If necessary, brush it with a soft brush. Clean, warm, soft and long-lasting. If the leather is too stiff add a little alcohol to the soap suds.

Theater Ticket Tax.

A 10 per cent tax on theater tickets in Indiana yields about \$100,000 a year. The money is devoted to the maintenance of the poor.

The Magnetic Needle.

The needle points to the north pole wherever the compass may be. North of the line on which the compass needle balances perfectly, the needle is tilted to the north. South of that line the southern end of the needle dips, but the ends of the needle are not reversed.

An Honored Baker.

Croesus erected a statue of gold to his baker in memory of his talents.

Ten in Japan.

Ten at a triflingly a pound is used by the poorer classes in Japan. This is the cheapest kind of "barber" and consists of the burnings of the hair which they are clipped with the shears after the first crop.

Bronze.

Bronze articles used for tea urns, etc., may be cleaned by washing first with soap and water, then, after drying thoroughly, apply furniture cream and polish with a soft duster. This method is not recommended for works of art, but for bronze articles of house hold use it answers perfectly, making them look bright and new.

The Largest Searchlight.

The largest searchlight in the world is that on top of Pikes peak, Colorado, and flashes over 280 miles of the Rocky mountains.

Ocean Cables.

Atlantic cables are now laid from west to east because the prevailing winds in the summer months on the Atlantic are from the west and ships make much better weather going eastward.

Japanese Matches.

Sixty per cent of the matches made in Japan are sold in China.

Frog Barometer.

The green tree frog is an excellent barometer. Put him in a jar with an inch or two of water at the bottom and a little ladder running up to the top. If the weather is to be fine he will ascend; if bad he will go down.

Combinations in Doodles.

The mathematical doodle has been at it again, and now makes to a shattering world the announcement that "two persons playing dominoes ten hours a day and making four moves a minute could continue 118,000 years without exhausting all the combinations of the game, the total of which is 218,528,211,840."

Highland Children.

The healthiest children in the world dwell in the Scottish highlands. They seldom wear shoes before they are twelve years of age.

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